"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming westerly or southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 98½c; Cash corn, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

FOREIGN.—Six thousand Turkish troops in Thessaly have already been invalided home and 4,000 others are awaiting transportation back to Turkey. The Birmingham Post, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's organ, says that next year Canada will fortify the St. Lawrence below Montreal with heavy guns. An engine and five passenger cars went into a river in India owing to the destruction of a bridge and many persons were drowned. There was more disturbance yesterday in the Unterhaus of the Austrian Reichsrath and the President closed the session, declaring it impossible for the house to transact business. There are over 620 cases of typhoid fever at Maidstone in Kent.—Page 1.

Page 1.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Vienna says the Austrian Cabinet would intervene immediately in the event of a conflict between Spain and the United States.

Preparations are being made to discharge a blast of 7,000 pounds of dynamite, it is said, and displace the landmark on the river known as Indian Head. The blast will be the largest ever fired at one shot.

Ex-Inspector General of Police Eduardo Velasquez of the City of Mexico yesterday committed suicide in prison, where he was confined for having caused the death of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz.

Eighteen men are said to have been killed by a landslide near Sheep Camp, on the Chilkoot Pass. All the bridges on the Skaguay River have been washed out, and it is a raging torrent. Snow has fallen at Lake Bennett and on the summit of the pass.

A mob yesterday morning attempted to burn a school building in New Orleans which had been designated by the authorities for use as a temporary hospital, and partially succeeded before being overpowered by the police and firemen. There were three deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans yesterday and the same number in Mobile.

The Republican District Conventions in this city last night developed no contests that caused the machine managers any uneasiness. The machine won in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Districts. In the Thirty-second the police interfered to prevent violence, and one faction seceded. In the Thirty-third District two conventions were held.

Page 2.

The Republican primaries were held in Long Island City last night. The Platt people were in control, and there were no contests.

The People's League held a mass meeting last night, and plans for independent action were discussed in case the Tammany candidate for Mayor is against free silver.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy telegraphed yesterday to Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee that if the Republican City Convention should nominate him for the Mayoralty, he would not resist its judgment. Senator Platt said that he regarded Gen. Tracy as the strongest candidate the Republicans could name.

Bernard J. York gave John C. Sheehan yesterday the "ultimatum" of the Brooklyn Democratic politicians on the question as to which of the two big boroughs of the greater city shall have the second place on the municipal ticket. He informed the Tammany leader that the Brooklyn Democrats would revolt unless this nomination were conceded to them. He uttered a warning also against an underestimate of the strength of Seth Low.

Henry George intimated yesterday to a committeee of the Democratic Alliance, which visited him to ask if he would be the candidate of the latter for the Mayoralty, that he probably would accept the proposal, after giving it a day's consideration. He talked in a similar strain subsequently to a newspaper reporter. Tammany men are chagrined at the prospect of Mr. George entering the municipal contest as an independent candidate.

Page 3.

Leaders of the Democratic Alliance say John C. Sheehan has informed that organization that Tammany will reaffirm the Chicago platform.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association have mapped out a plan of campaign for next year. The agitation for trade excursions is to continue.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union decided yesterday to recommend to the Committee on Organization that a full ticket be nominated or indorsed, so that the independent ticket may be voted by marking a cross in the circle under the party emblem.

Page 4

The New Yorks lost and won a game with the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns defeated the Philadelphias at Eastern Park.

The final match for the Lenox Golf Cup between A. H. Fenn and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., was won yesterday by the former. President McKinley was a spectator.

Jacob Winters, a repairer employed by the Equitable Gas Company, was overcome by gas while repairing a main at 205 West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, and died before an ambulance arrived.

According to advices from Hazleton, Penn., all the troops called out by reason of the anthracite coal strike are preparing to start for home. The Jeanesville miners will go to work next Tuesday. The Coroner's jury, which has been investigating the shooting of the miners in Lattimer may return a verdict this evening.

Page 5.

Incoming vessels report that the hurricane raged with great fury off Hatteras. Terrific seas were encountered.

The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter has accepted the Presidency of the Cosmopolitan Educational University extension.

In the Luetgert murder trial yesterday the defense continued its efforts to prove that Mrs. Luetgert had been seen alive after the date of the alleged murder.

R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, says that when he goes north next year he will stay until he reaches the pole or loses his life in the attempt. He has five years' leave of absence.

The Treasury Department has declined to exchange currency in New York for gold deposited in San Francisco, not wishing to pay the cost of transportation in order to secure the metal.

The Monetary Commission resumed its sessions in Washington. President Edmunds is expected to announce the committees on Monday, and a full attendance of members is anticipated for next week.

Col. John O'Byrne, the lawyer who disappeared in 1889, after he had been summoned to explain his connection with an alleged corruption fund, has returned from San Francisco, where he has since resided

Page 7.

Louis H. Brainard, custodian of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, died suddenly of heart disease in this city yesterday.

President McKinley and the party accompanying him on his Massachusetts trip arrived yesterday at Lenox, where they are the guests of John Sloane.

The California attorney of Mrs. Langtry confirms the report of her engagement to Prince Esterhazy, and announces that their marriage will take place in November.

The British forces in India have captured Jarobi, the village and headquarters of the Haddah Mullah, who has fled. It is thought that this will break the back of the opposition of the tribesmen.

Page 9.

Wheat market yesterday was steady. Demand alone influenced the dealings.

Page 10.

The argument of the Coal Trust case before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was postponed yesterday until Sept. 30.

Page 12.

The United States General Appraisers have overruled a decision of the Collector of the Port of San Francisco in regard to an importation of molasses.

At the rapid-transit hearing yesterday C. W. Buchholz, engineering expert of the Erie Railroad, testified that in his opinion the road could not be built for the sum estimated by Chief Engineer Parsons.

Mrs. Sarah Hatfield died in Jersey City on Thursday from the effects of a darning needle having entered her lungs in some mysterious manner several years ago. The case had long puzzled the doctors.

Moses M. McKee, the Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, and four of his friends, who refused to pay their fares in a Broadway car on the night of Sept. 17, were fined $5 each by Magistrate Mott yesterday.

The Central Labor Union will ask the Grand Jury to indict the Tax Commissioners and Deputy Tax Commissioners of this city, on the charge of having undervalued realty belonging to the Mutual Life and the New York Life Companies and the Equitable Assurance Society, and of having made false oath to the assessments in these cases.

Mr. Jasper and the Board of Superintendents are perfecting a scheme of transfers that will lessen the overcrowding of the schools and provide accommodation for nearly 2,000 of the children for whom there is now no room in the new school districts. The Superintendents believe that the revision of one of the by-laws of the Board of Education will save the time lost under the present system of the appointment of teachers.

Commissioner Parker yesterday said that he did not agree with the Attorney General that the office of Chief of Police was exempted from civil service examination. He declined, because of his official position, to take charge of an action to test the legality of John McCullagh's appointment. The Supreme Court will be asked to enjoin the payment of the Chief's salary until the Commissioners and the Chief show why the examination prescribed by law is impracticable in this case.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Religious News.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Baseball.—Page 4.

RACE WAR IN ALTON, ILL.

Negroes Vainly Try to Have Their Children Go to School with White Pupils.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—In response to an appeal from the colored citizens of this place, Gen. John M. Palmer has accepted a call to assist the City Attorney in the fight with the local School Board for equal school privileges with white pupils.

There has been trouble growing here for some time over an attempt to separate the school children, and to have a separate school and building for the colored pupils. To this the colored people objected. A school building has just been completed for the colored children, but suit has been brought to compel the board to allow colored children to attend school with white pupils.

The Chief of Police was instructed yesterday to take his entire night and day force and keep the colored children and their parents out of the white schools.

The negroes congregated back of the Washington Schoolhouse and held a consultation. They decided to attempt to put the children into the school in spite of the officers, and marched over to the school yard. For a time it seemed that trouble could only be averted by permitting the negroes to enter, but the police held their ground and expelled all those children who managed to slip into the building unobserved. At two other schools the same scenes were repeated.

A committee of three colored men, accompanied by their attorney, then called upon President Kink of the School Board and asked him if it was the intention of the board to persist in the policy of excluding the colored children from the schools attended by the whites. Mr. Fink assured them that such was the intention.

The negroes insist that the law is on their side and flatly refuse to send their children to the schools built for them. The Supreme Court decisions in similar cases at Galesburg, Quincy, and Upper Alton encourage them in the belief that they will triumph in the courts.

LICENSES FOR BARBERS' SHOPS.

Chicago Hairdressers Generally in Favor of a City Revenue Tax.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Licensed barbers' shops may be the next innovation to increase the city's revenue. It is proposed by those behind the plan to require each establishment to pay into the City Treasury an annual license fee of $100.

An ordinance providing for the regulation of the shops is now in course of preparation, and probably will be introduced in the council in a week or two. The movement to provide for a license fee for barbers' shops, like the bicycle-license ordinance is regarded favorably by the barbers generally according to the statement of those who are preparing the ordinance. They say such an ordinance would result in improving the trade in Chicago and would protect the patrons, who must submit to a shave from two to six times a week. The friends of the license scheme further say it would, in a great measure, accomplish what was sought by the bill presented to the Legislature a year ago. There are in the city about 5,000 barbers' shops.

FOR A TARIFF AMENDMENT.

Mr. Elkins Will Try to Accomplish What Section 22 Failed to Do.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia will introduce an amendment to the Dingley tariff next Winter, providing for the imposition of a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all foreign goods not made in Canada or Mexico which are brought into the United States through those countries, whether under Consular seal or not, and on all goods not manufactured in Great Britain, France, or Germany which are imported into this country in British, French, or German ships.

In other words, Mr. Elkins will seek to accomplish by his proposed amendment what he thought he had accomplished when Section 22 was incorporated in the Tariff act. He is disappointed by the decision of Attorney General McKenna, but he intends to keep up the fight. If he offers the amendment suggested two powerful railroad lobbies may be expected to put in an appearance here next Winter.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD HEARING.

Witnesses Refuse to Produce the Books in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The hearing before Kerr Craige, the Special Master appointed by Judge Simonton of North Carolina to take testimony on the charges of fraud in connection with the lease of the North Carolina Railroad by the Southern, was continued here to-day.

Several officers of the Southern Railroad and a former Auditor of the Richmond and Danville were subpoenaed by counsel for the State to produce books and vouchers which the latter claim contain entries to sustain their contention of manipulation of the Southern books, but on the advice of counsel the witnesses refused to produce the books and vouchers called for. The matter was certified to Judge Simonton's court, where a ruling will be asked. The hearings will be resumed at Raleigh, N. C., on Sept. 28.

Colombian Duty on Coffee Off.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The State Department has been notified through its Consuls at Carthagena and Barranquilla that the Colombian Government has suspended the export duty on coffee, which amounted to $1.60 per 110 pounds, and was a war tax.

AN INCENDIARY FEVER MOB

Attempt to Destroy a New Orleans School Building Wanted for Hospital Purposes.

FIREMEN AND POLICE DEFIED

The Panic-Stricken People Overcome After Partially Accomplishing Their End—Three Deaths and Eight New Cases Reported Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The yellow fever situation in this city assumed a serious aspect to-day. There was an increase in the number of fatalities, and for a time early this morning a portion of the city was under the control of a mob of panic-stricken citizens.

The trouble arose over the arrangement made by the Board of Health to use the Beauregard School Building as a yellow fever hospital. A meeting of citizens residing in the locality of the school building was held last night to protest against the order of the health authorities, and afterward a riotous crowd made an attempt to burn the building. Two of the annexes were reduced to ashes, but joint efforts of the police and fire departments prevented the destruction of the main building.

The alarm was sounded at 12:30 A. M., a large crowd being then in the vicinity of the school building. During the evening Sister Agnes and a number of Sisters of Charity, together with nurses from the hospital, had been putting the building in order for the reception of yellow fever patients. The School Board, in the meantime, had removed from the building every desk and other article of furniture and the hospital managers had moved into the building cots and other necessary adjuncts for the treatment of the sick.

At nightfall, Surgeon Bloom of the hospital, the sisters, and others had been warned that they had better leave the building. They did so, headed by Sister Agnes, and threaded their way through a dense mob of excited citizens. Then a small force of police was ordered to the scene, but the mob outwitted the guards, and, while the police were busily engaged in attempting to quell the riotous crowd in front of the building, two men with a five-gallon can of oil proceeded to the rear and quickly had the building in flames.

An alarm was turned in, but the first engine had scarcely arrived when its hose was cut. When other engines arrived their hose also was destroyed by the mob. Chief Gaster and Capt. Journée finally arrived in a patrol wagon with a big squad of officers, who beat the mob back. Then the firemen succeeded in preventing the total destruction of the building.

The schoolhouse is a handsome building, entirely isolated and situated in the centre of a large square. There was no danger of infection from it, and the people in the neighborhood were unduly alarmed.

Mayor Flower to-day ordered a force of policemen to guard the school house. The portion of the building not burned will be used as a hospital. A committee to-day called on the Mayor to protest against its use for that purpose. The Mayor denounced the outrage of last night and said that if it required all of the forces of the city and State troops was determined that the Beauregard school building should be used as a temporary hospital. In the meantime, he said, no effort or expense would be spared to bring to justice the men who had fired the building last night. The Mayor has the support in his course of almost the entire community.

Three yellow fever patients died here today and eight new cases were reported. The case of a woman who died this morning, after an illness of six days, was not reported until a few minutes before her death. Dr. Monluzin, who attended her, will be prosecuted for failing to comply with the rules of the Board of Health.

Thus far there have been a few less than 100 cases and 15 deaths in this city. The death rate is in the neighborhood of 15 per cent. It was in 1878 16 per cent., so that up to the present time the disease is about as virulent as it was in the last great epidemic.

The business situation here is unchanged. Freight is moving slowly and there is practically no passenger traffic. The theatres are still open. The ordering by the Southern Pacific Company of the steamer El Norte from New York to Galveston means that all Eastern freight destined for the Pacific coast will go through the Texas port until the quarantine against this city is raised.

The situation in the infected Mississippi towns was improved to-day, except at Edwards, where there were twenty-three new cases, making a total of eighty-six now under treatment. Most of the cases are of a mild type, the death rate being remarkably low, but there is considerable distress among the poor families, and the number of nurses and doctors is insufficient to care properly for the sick.

SUSPICIOUS FEVER IN TEXAS.

Request to Have Dr. Guiteras Investigate It Immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The following urgent dispatch was received to-day:

New Orleans, Sept. 24.

Use your influence with Mr. Wanamaker and other prominent Philadelphians to appeal by wire to Surgeon General Wyman to order Dr. Guiteras to investigate immediately the very suspicious fever now prevailing in Galveston, Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio. All Texas is threatened and should be guarded.

HORTER, TERTROU & CO.

The message was addressed to George Horter of Haddonfield, N. J. Directly upon its receipt consultations were had with Mr. Wanamaker, Strawbridge & Clothier, Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Col. Grey, and President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad as to the best means of securing a response to this appeal.

THREE DEATHS AT MOBILE.

The Stringent Quarantine Regulations Modified.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 24.—There have been three deaths here from yellow fever and three new cases since yesterday's report. There are now sixteen cases under treatment, all but one or two of which are progressing favorably.

The effort to modify the stringency of the quarantine against Mobile has succeeded partially. The river boats left to-night on the first trips in two weeks. They carry cargoes of all kinds of supplies, but no passengers. The railroads are doing more business and bringing in cotton and general merchandise.

Ran Burning Through the Street.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Arlon McChesney, while cooking this afternoon, leaned over the stove, and her dress caught fire. She ran into the street with her skirts flaming. William Maitland, an insurance agent, dashed a pail of water upon her as she ran past him. A few steps further she fell. More water was thrown upon her and the flames extinguished. She died within two hours.

Cleveland Notion Firm Fails.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A deed of assignment was filed to-day in the Insolvency Court by Moses, Mansell & Haas, wholesale notion dealers of 235 St. Clair Street. D. M. Kornhauser was named as assignee. No assets or liabilities were mentioned. Judge Bloch would not consent to the assignee qualifying, as the bond could not be fixed. The firm recently placed mortgages on the stock to the amount of about $18,000.

AUSTRIAN HELP FOR SPAIN.

A London Correspondent Says That Country Would Intervene in Case of War.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Vienna says:

"I learn from a reliable source that the Vienna Cabinet would immediately intervene in the event of a conflict between Spain and the United States.

"The news of the alleged ultimatum created excitement in political circles, and the general opinion is that such action would be unjustifiable."

The Morning Post publishes a two-column article comparing the military and naval forces of Spain and the United States. The writer concludes as follows:

"In the event of war victory would rest with the power having the largest reserve forces. The United States, even with gnashing teeth, could afford to wait; while delay would be fatal to Spain, even if it brought with it a temporary victory. Nevertheless, if war broke out, some portions of the American seaboard would undergo unpleasant experiences."

REBELS ATTACK SOCORRO.

Repulsed by the Spaniards, Who Lose the Military Commander.

HAVANA Sept. 24.—It is announced from Spanish headquarters that during the night of Wednesday last a number of insurgents attempted to enter the town of Socorro, Province of Santiago de Cuba, but were repulsed with a loss of several men killed. The Spaniards, however, lost the military commander of the town and 4 soldiers killed, and had 22 men wounded.

The military commander of Campo Florido, this province, has captured at Asciento Delgato an insurgent depot containing 11 boxes of cartridges and 550 pounds of dynamite, believed to have been landed by a filibustering expedition.

The Spanish authorities claim that a son of Calixto Garcia, the famous insurgent General, was severely wounded in the last fighting about and attack on Fort Brenosa, in the District of Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba.

The insurgent leader, Salome Morejon, it is added, has been killed in the Province of Matanzas.

GERMANY'S INTEREST IN CUBA.

Considering Whether Europe Should Let America Drive Spain Out.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Figaro warns the Government that Germany is earnestly considering whether Europe should "allow the United States to drive Spain out of Cuba," and recalls the fact that the war of 1870 arose from the mistakes made by French diplomacy in regard to Spain.

SPAIN LOOKING FOR TRADE.

Vice Consul Acuna Visits Chicago on a Special Errand.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—J. G. Acuna, a Spanish Vice Consul, called on the Mayor this morning. He is making a tour of the large cities of the country in an effort to promote the commercial relations of Spain and the United States.

The Spanish Government has granted Mr. Acuna a special commission to make the trip and to report on the conditions found. The Mayor had little time to discuss the matters under consideration, and Mr. Acuna promised to return for a longer interview next week.

ARROYO'S SLAYER A SUICIDE.

The Former Head of the Mexican Police, Who Caused the Death of Diaz's Assailant.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—Ex-Inspector General of Police Eduardo Velasquez today committed suicide in Belem Prison, where he was confined on a charge, to which he had pleaded guilty, that he caused the death of Arroyo, the man who attempted to kill President Diaz.

The Inspector blew his brains out with a revolver. He was ambitious, and his rise from a humble position through various posts to the command of the police had been sufficiently rapid to attract attention to him as a man of talent. After the alleged lynching plot was exposed and he was imprisoned he became despondent.

Last night he retired late and at 11 o'clock this morning the Warden of the prison went to call him and found him dead. In his cell was found a small two-barrelled pistol, with which the suicidal act had been committed. The muzzle of the pistol had been placed so close to the temple that it practically made no noise on being discharged, and for that reason the report was not heard by the guards. How the pistol reached the hands of the prisoner is unknown.

A letter was found, in which Velasquez said his death was, he felt, the satisfaction he owed to society, and he should therefore give that satisfaction. He also said that the crime for which he was under arrest was suggested to him by Inspector Villa Vicencio of the Second Police District, who is in prison.

Velasquez was employed after leaving college as Secretary to the Minister of Finance. At one time he was connected with the newspaper El Combate. At an early age he was elected to Congress. He had effected many reforms during his term as Inspector of Police.

LORD KELVIN IN SARATOGA.

He and Lady Kelvin Guests of Spencer Trask—The Edison Plant Visited.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—Lord and Lady Kelvin of England were last night the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask of New York City at Yaddo, their Saratoga country seat on Union Avenue.

A reception was given to Lord and Lady Kelvin. Among some of those present were Alanson Trask, Mrs. Enos, Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Enos, Charles Peabody, Dr. E. N. Potter, Miss Fuller, the Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Knox Mitchell, the Right Rev. Dr. William Croswell Doane, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Carr.

Lord Kelvin, who is an acknowledged authority in England on electricity and its auxiliary appliances, is in America for the purpose of pursuing scientific investigations and will remain on this side of the Atlantic for several months. To-day, accompanied by Mr. Trask and several prominent electricians, Lord Kelvin visited the Edison electric works at Schenectady.

He was much impressed with what he saw. He witnessed lightning flashing produced by a voltage of 150,000, this high voltage being obtained through transformers. He kept half a dozen electrical engineers busy answering questions, and made no attempt to disguise the fact that he was seeing something new. He said:

"I am enjoying myself very much and learning enormously. There are no shops in the world like these; they are among the great wonders of America."

BABY IN THE BUNDLE.

A Woman Asked Mr. Campbell to Watch It and Never Came Back.

Thomas P. Campbell of 110 East Fifty-first Street stood near the hallway of his residence last night, when a woman came along with a bundle wrapped in a newspaper. She asked Campbell if she could leave the package in the hallway while she ran across the street.

After the woman had disappeared Campbell heard a cry from the bundle. Opening it, he discovered a five months' old baby, very poorly clad. Campbell waited a while for the woman, and then turned the abandoned child over to the police, who took it to Bellevue Hospital.

Coachman Charged with Arson.

John Ralston, a coachman employed by J. C. Hardy of Northern Terrace, Riverdale, was arrested last night charged with having set fire to the barn of William E. Thorne, a coal dealer, who is Mr. Hardy's neighbor. The fire occurred on Wednesday morning.

MANY KLONDIKERS KILLED

Eighteen Men Said to Have Perished by a Landslide on the Chilkoot Pass.

SKAGUAY RIVER BRIDGES GONE

Men Return to Port Townsend Who Were Unable to Cross the Pass —Snow on the Summit of the Chilkoot.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 24.—The tug Pioneer, which left Puget Sound on Sept. 12, with the bark Shirley in tow, for Skaguay, returned at 1 o'clock this morning, having made the run down in ninety-six hours. The Pioneer brings a report of a landslide which occurred near Sheep Camp, on the Chilkoot Pass, last Sunday morning, in which eighteen men are said to have lost their lives. Only one body is said to have been recovered—that of a man named Choynski, a cousin of Joseph Choynski, the prize fighter. The men supposed to have been lost were packers on the Dyea trail.

The officers of the Pioneer say that the story was brought to Skaguay on Sunday evening by three men, who told it in such a way as to leave no doubt as to its truthfulness. They described the avalanche as consisting of rocks, ice, and dirt, which had been loosened by the recent unprecedented hard rain, which has been falling continuously for the past month.

At 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning, a peculiar sound from the southwest side of the mountain was heard, and before the residents of the camp could fully dress they found themselves rapidly borne down the cañon on a mass of moving débris. A majority of the residents of Sheep Camp escaped, although nearly the entire village was destroyed. The slide struck the town in the northern part, where nearly all the packers were quartered in tents and asleep. The main part of the slide from the mountain missed Sheep Camp proper, although from the report very little of the town remains. The packers' camp was wholly carried away, and it is impossible to learn the names of the unfortunates, as they were mostly known by their Christian names.

All the bridges on the Skaguay River have been washed out, and the river is a raging torrent.

W. W. Sprague of Tacoma, who started eight weeks ago with a three years' outfit, returned from Skaguay on a schooner. The steamer Alki, a week overdue from Alaska, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock. She carried a large list of men returning from Skaguay who were unable to cross the pass.

The snow is six inches deep at Lake Bennett, and three inches fell on the summit of the Chilkoot Pass last Saturday.

SOLDIERS DEPART FOR ALASKA.

The Humboldt Leaves Seattle with 25 Men from Fort Russell.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 24.—Soldiers and civilians mingled together in a busy crowd on the dock where preparations were being made for the sailing of the steamer Humboldt for St. Michael, Alaska. The Humboldt started on her journey at 8 o'clock last night. Lieut. Col. Randall, with his twenty-five men from Fort Russell, looked fit to cope with the rigors and hardships of the Winter confronting them in the Yukon. The company had an outfit of 150 tons of stores and provisions. The Humboldt also carried 400 tons of steamboat machinery and provisions and 40,000 feet of lumber. Lieut. Col. Randall, before leaving said:

"The intention of the American Government is to aid miners as much as possible, and if this entire detachment is responsible for the relief of one worthy American, I shall feel that the mission to the north has not been without satisfaction.

"At St. Michael the troops will be joined by Capt. Ray, who has been there several weeks."

A part of the detachment will be stationed at St. Michael and the rest will go up the river, being stationed near the Alaskan-British Columbia boundary.

In an interview, United States District Attorney Burton E. Bennett of Alaska said:

"I have been quoted as saying that the greatest hardships to be encountered by the Northern argonauts would be met on White Pass, when, as a matter of fact, it will not probably occur on that pass, because they will hurry over it in good weather. As a matter of fact I do not believe that 10 per cent. of those who will go into the Yukon country will ever realize their anticipated fortunes. The majority will return to civilization after having spent what little money they could get together, and with their constitutions broken."

PLANS TO SUPPLY DAWSON.

Suggestions to the War Department for Winter Communication.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—All manner of suggestions are coming to the War Department looking to the establishment of Winter communication with Dawson. They include locomotives, patent sleds, and elevated roads. A Boston firm has come forward with what appears to be a practicable offer to deliver a large quantity of food supplies at Dawson for a lump sum. The firm proposes to make use of a new route, namely, by way of Copper River, which lies well to the westward of Chilkoot Pass, and asserts that this passage is far superior in point of practicability for horses to any other.

Gold Quartz Near Saranac Lake.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Harry Reynolds of Saranac Lake has discovered near his home quartz which yields some gold. He has received an offer for a half interest which he will doubtless accept, and a shaft will be opened. Samples of the quartz are on exhibition at some of the business places in that village.

Whisky Seized on the Willamette.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 24.—Four hours were spent here by customs officers in searching the steamship Willamette previous to her departure for Alaska. The search was rewarded by the discovery of 100 cases of whisky, which were seized. The steamer carried a full cargo of freight and 110 passengers.

ST. LOUIS RIVER POWER SOLD.

Jay Cooke Said to Have Transferred It to an English Syndicate.

DULUTH, Sept. 24.—It was announced here to-day that the contract for the water power in the St. Louis River owned by Jay Cooke and his associates has been transferred to a syndicate of English capitalists. Parties here who represent the Cooke interests profess to know nothing of the deal, but there is little doubt a sale has been consummated. A well-known attorney made the statement to-day that he had recently received a letter from Cooke in which it was stated a sale would be closed the following day, and, as it has been known for some time that a syndicate has had an option on water power, it is not doubted that the deal has been closed.

In the event of a sale being made, the water power will be improved immediately, and this will mean much for the head of the lakes, as the amount of power available from the fall of the river is more than 50,000 horse power. The price paid is in excess of $1,000,000, and as much more will be expended in improvements.

Six Months for Keeping Letters.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—In the United States District Court to-day William Bable, formerly Postmaster at Wendelville, N. Y., pleaded guilty to retaining letters not addressed to him. He was fined $500 and sent to the Niagara County Penitentiary for six months.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

TO REND INDIAN HEAD.

Blast of 7,000 Pounds of Dynamite to be Fired to Displace 2,500,000 Cubic Yards of Rock.

FORT LEE, N. J., Sept. 24.—Preparation is being made at the quarries of Carpenter Brothers, near Covtesville, for the discharge of the largest blast ever attempted, either in a quarry or any other place. It is reported that 7,000 pounds of dynamite will be exploded in one shot. With this gigantic blast the famous landmark known to tourists and boatmen going up or down the river as Indian Head, will be rended.

The exact date of this blast cannot be definitely ascertained. It is estimated that the gigantic shot will displace in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 cubic yards of rock, which will keep the crushers busy for at least a year. About 3,500 yards of stone are crushed a week and shipped to Long Island and Staten Island.

LEVY FOR A $23,000 FEE.

Judge Owen Gets a Judgment Against a Cleveland Estate for Pay.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—The Sheriff levied to-day upon the property belonging to the Stone estate of this city to satisfy a judgment of $22,622.84, and $1,101.31 costs. It is in favor of Judge Selwyn N. Owen of Columbus, who tried a case for Cornelia T. Young, Francis W. Stone, and Silas M. Stone some time ago, but could not agree with his clients upon the amount of his fees. He asked for $25,000. The land upon which the levy was made is part of a tract appraised at over $500,000.

CHICAGO STREET CAR CRISIS.

President W. D. Mahon in the City—Situation Serious.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—All parties interested in the hostilities between the street car company and its men admitted to-day that matters were drawing to a crisis. First there was the arrival early this morning of President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes of America. Then there was the secret meeting of a committee of the dissatisfied men with Superintendent Bowen, upon the result of which the whole strike situation hinges.

These facts, together with the reluctance of the officers of the company to discuss the situation and the assurances of the conductors and grippmen now at work that if a strike is ordered all the men will quit make every one interested uneasy and expectant.

MINE EXPLOSION IN ILLINOIS.

One Dead, Several Injured, and Five or Six Buried Alive Near Marion.

MARION, Ill., Sept. 24.—An explosion occurred in the Williamson County Coal Company's mine, four miles north of here, today. Fifteen wounded miners, two of whom have since died, have been rescued from the smoke and flames. One was found dead. Several of the wounded will also die.

There are said to be five or six miners still imprisoned in the burning mine, but they cannot be reached on account of the smoke and fire. These men no doubt are dead.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, as it blew one of the mine mules over 200 yards along the main entry and into the big dump at the bottom of the shaft, which is 180 feet deep.

The explosion was no doubt caused by natural gas being ignited by the miners' lamps.

NO EMBLEM FOR OHIO NEGROES.

Forbidden to Print a Cut of Lincoln on the Australian Ballot.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Secretary of State Kinney has advised the recently created negro protective party, which assembled in National convention in this city yesterday, under the name of the National Negro Democratic League, that they will not be allowed to print a cut of Lincoln on the Australian ballot as an emblem for the reason that the party had no ticket in the recent election, and consequently did not receive the necessary 1 per cent. of all the votes cast last Fall, which would be 10,201 votes.

The law provides that petitions representing 1 per cent. of the votes cast at the last election must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days previous to the election, and as the negro Democrats have only eight days to secure the signatures required it is not thought possible that they will succeed. None of the parties except the Republican and Democratic will have emblems this Fall. There are in the field besides these the National Democratic, Liberal, Prohibitionists, Socialists, Labor, Populists, and Negro Protectionists.

HITCH IN THE SEAL INQUIRY.

Further Correspondence Between Washington and London.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 24.—It is said here that the United States intends to insist upon the presence of Russian and Japanese experts at the conference at Washington regarding the preservation of seal life, and as the Canadian Government is opposed to that and wants the inquiry confined to the experts who have studied the question the conference may not take place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Touching the Ottawa report that the Bering Sea negotiations have reached an issue that threatens to cause an abandonment of the projected conference on account of the insistence of the United States upon Japanese and Russian representation, it is admitted at the State Department that here has been correspondence beween the United States and Great Britain since the note of July last, which has already been published. But in this additional correspondence there is nothing to warrant the conclusions drawn at Ottawa. The question receiving the greatest amount of attention is the date for the meeting of the conference of experts.

New Enemy of the Oyster.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 24.—Baymen in the vicinity of Sayville are complaining that a shellfish, known as the borer, is killing acres of new oysters every day. The fish roots up the spawn and the young are killed. The borer resembles a snail in size.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title

The storm has moved from Eastern Maryland to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, causing showers in the lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States and New England, and the pressure is high off the South Atlantic and North Pacific coasts and is low to the north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	45	57	59
6 A. M.	44	55	59
9 A. M.	48	56	63
12 M.	59	57	64
4 P. M.	67	63	68
6 P. M.	65	62	65
9 P. M.	61	59	62
12 P. M.	58	59	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 62½
Weather Bureau 59
Corresponding date 1896 56
Corresponding date for last 20 years.... 63

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 and at 8 P. M. 82. The maximum temperature was 64 at 5 P. M. and the minimum was 54, at 8 A. M.

THREE REPUBLICAN FIGHTS

No Serious Trouble, However, Marred the Machine's Easy Victory.

SECESSION IN THIRTY-SECOND

The Police Interfere to Prevent Violence—A Low Candidate Defeated in the Twenty-ninth—Few Lively Incidents in the Republican District Conventions.

POLITICAL EVENTS TO-DAY.

Republican Assembly District Conventions in this city to elect delegates to the Borough of Manhattan Convention and the Council District Conventions.

Republican Assembly District Conventions in Brooklyn to elect delegates to the City Convention of Greater New York and to the Judiciary Convention.

Democratic Assembly District Conventions in Brooklyn to elect delegates. Alternates to the City Convention of Greater New York, and to the Judiciary Convention.

Republican conventions were held last night in the thirty-five Assembly districts to elect delegates to the City and County Conventions and District Campaign Committees. There were no contests that caused the organization leaders any uneasiness, and 191 machine delegates to the City Convention and 430 delegates to the County Convention were elected.

The City Convention will be held in Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on Sept. 28, and the County Convention on Sept. 30, in Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue.

The nearest approach to a contest against the machine ticket was in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, the anti-Platt stronghold. The vote on delegates was 90 to 50 in favor of the regular ticket, headed by John Sabine Smith, candidate for Supreme Court Justice. E. B. Buck was elected Chairman by a vote of 86 to 53. Edward Mitchell, whose name was on the opposition ticket, voted with the regulars and offered a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. Only four votes were cast against the resolution.

The Tw

Stiebling, Rudolph Maas, Michael Kopp, Henry Kirschenbaum, John Murphy, Elias Meyers, David Steckler, and Daniel E. Young.

12. City—H. Joveshof, Rudolf Brenner, Samuel Gottschalk, A. Weisburger. County—H. Joveshof, R. Brenner, G. Springer, J. Campbell, J. Noble, William Heers, A. E. Mola, S. Gottschalk, P. Gallager, G. Buck.

14. City—Frank J. Drummond, James F. Pegnam, John Bittner, James P. O'Connor. County—Frank J. Drummond, Frederick Schnering, James F. Pegnam, William Lockham, John Bittner, Joseph Weber, James P. O'Connor, Michael Corbett, Adam J. Muller.

15. City—George Wanmaker, Charles E. Mott, John Riddell, Dr. Gustave Scholer. County—George Wanmaker, Charles E. Mott, John Riddell, Dr. Gustave Scholer, William A. Tucker, William McQuilland, Peter J. Bresnan, George W. Blizzard, William F. Peabody, E. C. Van Horn, and Simon D. Coyle.

16. City—George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, William Volkel, and Samuel Koenig. County—George Hilliard, A. E. Lux, Thomas J. Fitzsimons, Bernard Weiss, John Reinhart, Edward Plattow, Frank McGuire, Ferdinand Chadoba, Horace W. Myers, and Abram Moses.

17. City—John Reisenweber, Charles B. Page, D. Frank Lloyd, and William Kummer. County—John Reisenweber, Charles B. Page, D. Frank Lloyd, Giles Wanmaker, Henry Harris, M. M. O'Sullivan, William Milligan, William Kummer, William H. Kilgour, and Robert Corbett.

18. City—William Henkel, George Schroeder, Terence F. McGowan, William F. Searing. County—William Henkel, Hugh F. Cullen, Joseph Schott, August Wahl, Jeremiah J. Murphy, Peter B. Fischer, James M. Kelker, Joseph F. Priebley, John H. Mahon.

19. City—Lemuel E. Quigg, George R. Bidwell, Orin C. Frost, P. H. Dunn, Julius H. Seymour, Henry J. Miller, M. L. Bridgman, Charles H. Bruder, and William H. Bellamy. County—Lemuel E. Quigg, George R. Bidwell, Charles N. Taintor, S. S. Stewart, Julius S. Klous, William Pilmley, C. S. Hungerford, Edmond R. Lyon, Louis Runkel, John J. Hahn, Henry Cunningham, P. J. McDonald, George Melsiahn, R. E. Heslin, Henry G. Mengel, William J. Smith, F. W. Jackson, and John Clark.

20. City—James L. Stewart, James Hamilton, Charles Hassell, and F. N. Goddard. County—James L. Stewart, R. Lush, Louis Jacobs, Walter Bacht, Joseph Gildersleeve, Thomas F. Shanley, John J. Bealin, James Quinlan, Joseph J. Barrett, and Philip McDonnell.

21. City—Abraham Gruber, J. Castree Williams, Oscar Hoffstadt, E. Twyefort, Joseph Parker, R. W. Sevess, Walter S. Lawn, Fred P. Simpson, George W. Thompson, G. Heneke. County—William J. Gage, E. D. Ackerman, J. King Duffy, S. D. Bovee, Jr., S. S. Packard, Robert Kilough, Abraham Gruber, James T. Grimes, Charles F. Siebert, George C. Conrad, Leopold Stern, Joseph Hanner, Carl Scheur, D. L. Lynch, James J. Flanagan, William G. Bragg, John Connell, Samuel B. Totten, David Taylor, V. Clyde Gates.

22. City—Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kahn, John F. Sohl, Charles Schomgood. County—Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kuhn, John F. Sohl, Charles Schomgood, James E. Dietz, William H. Doyle, John T. Pratt, William J. Clarke, Michael J. O'Connor.

23. City—Collin H. Woodward, Michael Kerwin, Julius M. Mayer, Warren B. Travoole, Allen A. Irvine, William Sargent, Fred C. Vahan. County—T. C. Campbell, F. W. Seagrist, Jr., M. F. B. Soullaire, Patrick Egan, E. A. Fowler, F. Weber, C. Atwood, Thomas W. Hanley, John W. Vandemark, George W. Stelts, Ellis B. Southworth, Joseph McKenna, William J. Neely, George E. Bullock, Lewis Lutz, De Witt C. Overbaugh.

24. City—Smith Pine, Moritz Mayer, W. S. Stevenson, and Dr. J. Hassinger. County—Smith Pine, Moritz Mayer, W. S. Stevenson, Dr. J. Hassinger, John W. Terry, D. Eagle, M. H. Hart, Simon Lauer, William H. Burns, and Bernard Clark.

25. City—Charles A. Hess, George R. Manchester, Charles W. Swift, Caleb A. Simms, James W. Auten, Alfred S. Bagbee, and Frederick Gross. County—Gen. James M. Varnum, Philip Crosson, Elisha K. Camp, Michael J. McCann, Dwight Lawrence, William J. McElyen, Charles W. Anderson, James G. McMurray, Ralph Langston, Richard Wood, James W. Hawes, John S. Dorwegen, Horace H. Brockway, John C. O'Conor, Henry L. Swords, and Louis Metzger.

26. City—Jastrow Alexander, Dr. I. Pierce Obendorfer, Frank A. Novak, Thomas Hewitt. County—Jastrow Alexander, Gen. George Von Schaick, Joseph J. Cowan, Jr., William Rosenthal, Frank Bisaak, Harry E. Bedell, John Cadick, Dr. Joseph Chemilicek, Charles Wolff, Julius Kata.

27. City—John Sabine Smith, Joseph M. Deuel, E. V. Buck, D. F. Myers, Nicholas A. Knox, Louis S. Grenner, Charles F. Butler. County—John Sabine Smith, W. H. Cheesebrough, Charles W. Zaring, Samuel Williamson, H. B. Stowell, M. J. Grananan, John Twomey, A. P. Hagar, John Devoe, Ellis Bagley, M. M. Eckstein, F. F. Huntington, W. S. Cross.

28. City—Edward Lauterbach, John H. Gunner, Henry H. Guttman, Joseph J. Mendel. County—John H. Gunner, Henry H. Guttman, Joseph J. Mendel, Aaron Davidson, Alonzo L. Mason, August Hildebrand, John J. C. Tuers, Paul J. Saloschin, James Bull, Bernard H. Hacker.

29. City—Alexander T. Mason, Edward Lauterbach, Chauncey M. Depew, Lloyd Collis, August F. Schwarzler, Frank Bulkley, Simon Hess, Edmund J. Palmer, Benjamin Schwartz. County—Alexander T. Mason, Edward Lauterbach, M. J. Jackson, Charles A. Parker, James C. Crawford, W. C. Buchanan, Hal Bell, Lloyd Collis, John P. Barron, John V. B. Carlson, Warren A. Mayman, Victor Spitzer, George W. Merriman, Walter R. Benjamin, Louis Mankiewicz, Gustave S. Drachman, James E. Ware, Benjamin S. Tyndale.

30. City—C. H. P. Collis, John C. Graham, Ambrose O. Neal, Lewis H. Bold, Thomas A. Campbell, Henry G. Roth. County—John C. Graham, Ambrose O. Neal, Lawrence J. Bengert, Max Friedman, John B. Slattery, John C. Weber, Melville A. Clinton, Frederick C. Ellsberg, William J. Kelly, Jr., George Dorn, Samuel Brodie, Edward E. Wetherall.

31. City—Silas C. Croft, Lincoln A. Stuart, George Young, William Wanser, T. D. Law, George H. Sutton, H. T. Andrews, A. R. Page. County—Silas C. Croft, Henry Grasse, George Fisher, P. H. Neamann, D. J. Williams, F. Coble, E. S. Clinch, George H. Ruland, J. M. Wright, John Scott, R. D. Kirk, W. P. Kirkwood, J. T. McNeil, Thomas J. Ellison, W. C. Reddy, H. S. Tuttle, Jacob Shrady, George S. Picken.

32. City—Isaac Newman, Griffin E. Barnes, A. H. Showers, Otto I. Wise, William Volkland, and I. T. Newman. County—Israel Newman, Thomas Murphy, William Berryman, Herman Rabinowitz, Joseph Handley, H. B. Cohen, Otto I. Wise, James O'Brien, Max Hirschberg, and Harry Dennis. Opposition Delegates—City—Fred Horn, Charles McClure, H. Dinse, P. A. Farsola, C. C. Levinson, and Thomas Bristow. County—Fred Horn, Martin Becker, Thomas J. Spencer, H. Binse, Fred Unger, A. Johnson, S. C. Schin, William Van Dusen, S. G. Bell, A. E. Lee, and Henry Wilkinson.

33. City—Frank Raymond, C. E. Lewis, Thomas Sturgeon, John Thomas, Hugo Meyer. County—Charles Wirds, H. St. John, Charles Shopland, J. D. Cortwright, Armand Rodriguez, T. R. Quinn, William P. Moffit, D. H. Martin, D. S. Krakow, Samuel J. Neinheimer, A. Verderoza, and H. Whorisky. Campaign Committee—G. W. Sylvester, F. A. Waterman, H. Lange, D. M. Greenbaum, T. J. Quinn, Frank Raymond, and Bernard Kelly.

34. City—W. H. Ten Eyck, Philip W. Rheinhard, Jr.; J. O. Wells, W. T. O'Brien, Henry L. School, W. H. Longfellow, John Frick, H. E. Eddy. County—William H. Ten Eyck, J. A. Pimonds, Archibald van Orden, H. E. Eddy, John Gustaveson, W. T. Ashman, John Johnston, Dr. F. E. Bauer, Charles Steurer, Charles Schott, W. I. K. Kendrick, John Burgoyne, A. Robertson, D. W. Erskine, A. P. Young, H. M. Greene, David Muir.

35. City—E. H. Healy, Anthony Stumpf, C. H. Dunnewitz, Edward Patterson, Ernest Hall, William Hall, William Haynes, John Haynes, John Kenney, John N. Stewart, J. H. Fox, Charles A. Reed. County—E. H. Healy, William Hennessey, W. W. Niles, Jr., S. L. Happy, J. H. McCusky, J. H. Manson, Christian Schmidt, F. E. Purdy, J. Y. Henderson, R. C. Wood, A. H. Waddick, William Haynes, C. H. Dannewitz, Anthony Stumpf.

Republican Committees to Co-operate

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said yesterday that the committee would confine its campaign work mainly to the Greater New York. The State and County Committees will work together with regard to speakers. John Sabine Smith will have charge of the County Committee speakers' bureau, and Secretary Kenyon of the State Committee will look after the bureau at State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LONG ISLAND CITY PRIMARIES.

The Platt Republicans in Control—No Contests Were Reported.

The Republicans of Long Island City held their primaries last night in the five wards, and elected twenty-five delegates, or five from each election district, to a convention to be held to-night in Koch's Hall, Long Island City. Everything went smoothly, there being no contests whatever.

There will be forty-five delegates in the convention. Among the principal delegates elected last night were Henry C. Johnson, a member of the State Board of Arbitration, the recognized leader of the Republican Party in Long Island City; Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Long Island City, and also Coroner; Felix Fritsche, George Rittenberger, and Herman Wienecke. Mr. Rittenberger is the Postmaster of Long Island City.

The above delegates will probably be elected to-night at the convention as delegates to the City and County Conventions. They represent the Platt people in Long Island City, and, while they are unpledged, will undoubtedly vote for Platt, or the machine ticket, when it is presented at the City Convention, which will be held in Carnegie Hall.

Deadlock in Broome.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 25.—The Second Broome County Republican Assembly District Convention adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning, after having been in session since 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The vote on the one hundred and thirty-second ballot was the same as on the first and all subsequent ballots, as follows: Charles F. Tupper, 26; Cornelius N. Lusk, 25; E. L. Vincent, 15.

The William D. Sloane Golf Cup.

The President's Cup, offered by William D. Sloane for the open tournament of the Lenox Golf Club, which will be finished today, has been completed by Tiffany & Co. It is of silver, twelve inches in height, and weighs nearly 100 ounces. It has three handles scalloped and chased in harmony with the border forming the basis of the cup. Two of the spaces made by the handles are bare for the inscription, while the third is a silver-etched golfing scene.

CITIZENS WANT A TICKET

The Union's Executive Committee Will Recommend a Full Set of Candidates.

THEY MAY INDORSE OLCOTT

A Bureau to be Established for Work Among German Voters in Manhattan and Richmond—Difficulties for Independents.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met at 32 Nassau Street yesterday afternoon. The following members were present: J. Kennedy Tod, John C. Clark, James B. Reynolds, Edward A. Drake, Henry R. Kunhardt, John Claflin, James Loeb, George Tombleson, John Frankenheimer, Charles C. Nadal, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, Richard Watson Gilder, Thomas Clegg, Charles T. Barney, and W. Harris Roome.

They discussed the report to be made to the Committee on Organization at its meeting on Oct. 1 with regard to the nomination or indorsement of a full ticket. The election laws of the State are so framed that it is a difficult matter to make independent nominations. Independent county nominations require 2,000 signatures to the certificate of nomination. District nominations require 1,000 names, and so it goes through the list.

The law makes no special provision for the nomination of Councilmen and Aldermen. It was announced that the Citizens' Union has been advised that nominations for these offices come under this section of the Code:

Independent nominations of candidates for offices to be voted for in a district less than the whole State, but greater than a town or ward of a city, can be made only by 1,000 electors or more of the district, except that 500 voters or more of an Assembly or School Commissioner district may make such nomination for member of Assembly or School Commissioner to be voted for in such district.

By applying this and other similar sections to the situation with regard to Aldermanic and Council nominations, the Citizens' Union may, it is claimed, nominate by securing 1,000 signatures to the Councilman certificates, and 500 to the Aldermanic certificates.

The Executive Committee decided to recommend to the Committee on Organization that a full ticket be nominated or indorsed; so that the independent ticket may be voted for by marking a cross in the circle under the party emblem.

For this purpose the Citizens' Union will probably indorse a nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It was reported last night that the union might indorse W. M. K. Olcott for District Attorney. This has by no means been definitely determined, as a wide difference of opinion exists in the union. One faction in the Executive Committee warmly approves of Mr. Olcott's indorsement, but another faction opposes it.

The Organization Committee will meet on the evening of Oct. 1, in Hardman Hall, at 4 West Nineteenth Street, to nominate or indorse a full ticket.

There was a conference of the Chairmen of the borough organizations in the Union headquarters, at 39 East Twenty-third Street, last night. Those present were James B. Reynolds, Manhattan; J. E. Eustis, Bronx; J. N. Creevey, Brooklyn; Russell Bleecker, Richmond, and James Renwick and Joseph Silverstein, Queens. Nominations were discussed and arrangements made for concerted campaign action.

As the result of a conference with W. Harris Roome and James Loeb, the Chairmen of the Committees on Speakers and Lecturers, it was decided to establish a special German Committee for joint action among the German voters of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, and the selection of German speakers and suitable campaign literature was assigned to E. Emerson, Jr., the Chairman of the Citizens' Union's literary bureau in Staten Island.

The Executive Committee of the Union will hold its next meeting at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at 32 Liberty Street. Daily sessions will be held thereafter until the close of the campaign.

MR. STERNE READY TO WORK.

Back from Europe, He Will Use His Influence for Seth Low.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania was Simon Sterne and his wife and daughter, who have spent the Summer in Europe.

"I have come back," said Mr. Sterne, "to work in behalf of Low. I am not very well posted on the intricacies of the local political situation, but I am confident the choice of the Citizens' Union is the choice of the people. The Republicans should indorse the ticket. Their failure to do so will in all probability mean a victory for Tammany Hall, unless the latter puts up some outrageous candidate."

Asked what he meant by an outrageous candidate, Mr. Sterne answered, "Croker is a good illustration."

"Will you support Low in preference to a straight Republican candidate?" was asked.

"I will," replied Mr. Sterne. "I shall work for Low and vote for him."

Mr. Sterne said he was in favor of the city owning its franchises. It ought never to have parted with them in the first place.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE MEETING.

Plans Discussed Looking to Independent Action if the Tammany Candidate for Mayor Is Against Silver.

The People's League held a mass meeting last night at 54 West Twenty-third Street to discuss political matters and provide for action in case the Tammany candidate for Mayor should turn out to be an anti-free-silver man. President Charles B. Stover made the first speech, and pointed out what the Bryanites should and would do if Tammany did not act as they desired in the convention.

He told of the visit to Henry George by a committee from the Democratic Alliance, and said that as yet Mr. George had not officially replied to the request that he be the Bryanite or independent Democratic candidate. When he was asked to bind himself to this purpose he was told that it was on the provision that the Tammany candidate was not going to stand by the Chicago platform.

President Stover waxed wroth when he read a list of the terms applied by the newspapers, as he alleged, to the Bryanites. The list included "Professional Green-Goods Men," "Gold Bricks," "Saucy Knaves," and "Boodlers." He denied that there was anything in his faction of the party to warrant such an application of bad names.

Two resolutions were offered by Julius H. Cohn, concerning the granting of street railway franchises by the city. One of them was partially devoted to the condemnation of the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Public Works for their tardiness in the matter of the building of four tracks by rival street railroads on Amsterdam Avenue. The other resolution was directed against the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen for reporting in favor of granting the Third Avenue Railroad Company a renewal of its franchise with the right to extend its lines over St. Nicholas Avenue and the Kingsbridge Road. The latter resolution declared it to be the sense of the meeting that the present municipal authorities are morally, though not legally, obligated to the policy outlined for the municipality by the charter of the greater city, and that no railway franchises whatever should be granted away during the few weeks remaining of the city's continuance under its present charter; and further, that if a street railway on St. Nicholas Avenue and Kingsbridge Road is required by the public needs, such railway should be constructed, equipped, and operated by the municipality itself.

The resolutions were passed.

The last act of the meeting was the passing of a resolution calling on the Chairman to appoint a committee to investigate the genuineness of the letter purporting to be from Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, and read at the meeting of the State Committee. The resolution was amended so that Mr. Bryan shall be communicated with and asked where he stands on the question whether the Chicago platform shall be an issue in the campaign for Mayor of the Greater New York.

BENJ. F. TRACY WILLING

He Telegraphs to Quigg that He Will Not Resist the Judgment of the City Convention.

PLATT VOICES HIS APPROVAL

Lauterbach Declares that He Is an Ideal Candidate—The Citizens' Union on the Republican Platform in Brooklyn in 1883.

"If in the grave crisis which now confronts all friends of good government in Greater New York, it is necessary in the judgment of the Republican Convention to nominate me for the Mayoralty, I shall not resist the judgment of the convention.

"BENJAMIN F. TRACY."

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is in the hands of his friends. If they shall see fit to nominate him for Mayor of Greater New York he will not decline the honor.

In reply to the telegram sent to him Thursday night by Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee, tendering to him the Republican nomination, Gen. Tracy, who is at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, wired the above quoted telegram.

Gen. Tracy will return to New York on Monday, the day before the Republican City Convention.

Senator Platt said that he regarded Gen. Tracy as one of the strongest candidates that the Republican City Convention could name. "The ex-Secretary," commented Mr. Platt, "seems to meet the requirements of the situation. He is a good Republican, but has decidedly independent views. While he was Secretary of the Navy he antagonized organization sentiment by his strict construction of the civil service rules, and in other ways he has shown himself to be forceful. His war record will give to him the veteran vote."

When the news was telegraphed to Mayor Strong he said: Well, that leaves the situation in the hands of Gen. Tracy and Mr. Low."

The Mayor would not discuss the matter further.

Edward Lauterbach, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who was with the Mayor, said: "Gen. Tracy is the ideal candidate. He will be nominated and elected. He is what you might call a logical candidate, for he was the President of the Greater New York Charter Commission. The ex-Secretary is very popular in Brooklyn, where he will poll much more than the normal Republican vote, and his record as a soldier, a Judge, and a Cabinet officer will give to his candidacy a large independent support. Now that Mr. Tracy has consented to run, Mr. Low ought to withdraw."

Brooklyn Republicans in 1883.

As soon as the news of Gen. Tracy's acceptance had become generally known the Citizens' Union issued a statement to show that the Republican Party in Brooklyn indorsed the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs at the time of Seth Low's renomination for Mayor. The statement concludes with the following transcript of the platform adopted by the Republican Party of the City of Brooklyn, Oct. 18, 1883:

The delegates of the Republican Party of the City of Brooklyn in convention assembled to nominate for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens a candidate for Mayor and seven candidates for Aldermen at Large do proclaim the following as fundamental propositions:

Questions of National or State politics have today no proper place in the selection of candidates for our municipal offices or in the practical administration of our municipal business.

The successful conduct of the affairs of our city depends upon the election to office of men of tried integrity and proved capacity, who will not use the power and patronage attached to their positions for factional or partisan ends, but manage the public business according to essentially the same methods they would employ in the honest and efficient conduct of their own private business; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention in voting for candidates for the offices named do so with the distinct understanding that such candidates in accepting their nomination, pledge themselves unreservedly to support and promote these fundamental principles; and,

Whereas, The Hon. Seth Low, in the administration of his high office, has been in hearty and entire accord with the principles here enumerated;

Resolved, That we cordially indorse his administration as Mayor of the city.

John C. Sheehan Is Skeptical.

Leader John C Sheehan of Tammany Hall is skeptical as to the sincerity of Gen. Tracy's candidacy. "Gen. Tracy is a decent man," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday. "I do not think he will run, however. I do not believe he will take the nomination."

It has been definitely decided, Chairman Quigg said yesterday, that R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn shall be the nominee for President of the Council. No one has yet been selected for Controller. Although the Republican leaders had said that this office had been conceded to Brooklyn, it was said yesterday at Republican Headquarters that a New York man would probably be nominated. The possibilities for the place are A. B. Hepburn, Henry W. Cannon, and Ashbel P. Fitch.

GEN. TRACY'S CAREER.

Distinguished in the Civil War and in Law and Politics.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Republican candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., in 1830. He was educated at the Owego Academy; was admitted to the bar in 1851; elected District Attorney in 1853 and re-elected in 1856; served as Assemblyman in 1859 and 1860, and was Chairman of the Caucus Committee which issued the first Republican declaration in the State of New York.

At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Tracy assisted in organizing three regiments of volunteers at Binghamton, N. Y., where he was military commandant, and led one of them, the One Hundred and Ninth New York Volunteers, in the battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded, and at Spottsylvania. He obtained in this campaign the brevet rank of Brigadier General.

At the close of the war Gen. Tracy entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, Brooklyn. In 1866 he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Johnson, and he was reappointed to the position by President Grant. Gen. Tracy was engaged in many celebrated law cases, among them the fight against the Whisky Ring. He was attorney for Henry Ward Beecher in the Tilton-Beecher case, and was leading counsel in the prosecution of John Y. McKane.

In 1881 Gen. Tracy was appointed an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, and in the Fall of that year was nominated for Mayor. He withdrew in favor of Seth Low. He retired from the bench in 1882 and resumed the practice of law. In 1889 he entered President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.

TO INDORSE JUSTICE BARTLETT.

Platt Leaders in Brooklyn Said to Have Decided on This Course.

The Platt leaders in Brooklyn will probably indorse Justice Willard Bartlett of the Appellate Division for re-election to the Supreme Court. It was so stated yesterday by several followers of the Woodruff-Willis faction and practically admitted by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The anti-Worth men have had this course in view for several days, and were apparently waiting for the result of the County Convention before deciding fully upon it.

It is understood that Mr. Platt is in favor of this action. It will be a severe blow to the ambition of Corporation Counsel Burr. Justice Bartlett, it is said, will encounter no opposition whatever in the convention.

BACKUS MAY BE RENOMINATED.

His Assistant, John M. Ward, Rebuffs Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

In the turmoil of the closing hour of the convention on Tuesday night in Brooklyn a conditional agreement was entered into by which Coroner Nason and possibly Coroner Coombs and District Attorney Backus may be nominated on the Republican County ticket, should the courts declare that their offices will be vacant on Jan. 1.

Assistant District Attorney John M. Ward and Coroner Nason acted as spokesmen for the Worth side. Before the agreement was reached, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said to Mr. Ward:

"We have been talking over candidates for District Attorney, and we believe that you are the man for the place. In fact, Mr. Ward, you are just the man we want. Mr. Backus has not given satisfaction."

"Mr. Woodruff," replied Mr. Ward, "if you were not the man you are, and holding the position you do, I would say that your offer is an insult. I am not the man to betray my chief, and would not accept the nomination from you under any circumstances."

Before Mr. Woodruff could recover from his surprise Mr. Ward turned and walked away.

WORTH MEN EXPRESS GOOD WILL.

It Is Believed, However, that the Republican County Ticket Will Suffer.

If the expressions of good-will yesterday on the part of the defeated Worth men in Brooklyn count for anything, the full county ticket will be supported by the defeated candidates for nominations as well as the rank and file of the party. But there is a suspicion that the declarations of support were not in all cases sincere. It is not doubted that all the defeated county candidates will vote for their successful rivals, but the general opinion seems to be that should the present real feeling of the Worth men continue, the county Republican ticket will suffer severely on election day.

The Worth men propose to make a rally in the strong Worth districts and to try to nominate and elect their candidates for the Assembly. They have a good chance of winning in four or five districts. Mr. Worth has been defeated many times, but it is asserted by his followers that he is not a dead politician by any manner of means. Controller Palmer had little to say yesterday except that he would endeavor to do all in his power to bring about the election of Mr. Atterbury.

It will be difficult, until the delegates chosen to-night to the City Convention cast their votes for the Mayoralty candidate, to tell how strong the Low sentiment is in Brooklyn. There is much doubt of the sincerity of Atterbury, Willis, Sharkey, and Fischer, who voted for Low in the County Committee. It was figured out yesterday that Willis will have sixty-seven delegates in the City Convention and Worth thirty-nine, with twenty-six announced anti-Low delegates. The Low men said yesterday that they could command 100 votes in the convention, but this only in event that Mr. Platt wants them to vote for Low. Otherwise Brooklyn will send no more than fifty delegates at the highest calculation.

Cooper Union Mass Meeting Postponed

The mass meeting of Republicans which was to have been held at Cooper Union last night for the purpose of protesting against the alleged efforts of the Republican machine to give Tammany Hall possession of the Government of Greater New York was indefinitely postponed. Evidently only a few persons were notified of the postponement, as quite a crowd appeared at the meeting place. No information as to the cause of the postponement could be obtained.

Tioga Republican Nomination.

OWEGO, Sept. 24.—The Republicans of Tioga County to-day nominated Daniel P. Witter of Richford for member of Assembly for a third term. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican National platform, President McKinley, and Gov. Black.

Otsego Republicans.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At the Otsego County Republican Convention, this afternoon, Leland M. Cowles of Unadilla was nominated for member of Assembly.

GEORGE AS A CANDIDATE.

The Single-Tax Philosopher Intimates that He May Run, If Nominated.

The Democratic Alliance and all the other free-silver organizations were delighted yesterday over the result of their special embassy to Henry George. The committee sent to Bay Ridge saw Mr. George, and was assured by him that he would accept the nomination. He intimated that he did not wish to receive a nomination that meant only an empty compliment, but said that if the free-silver people were in earnest he would be glad to act as their leader in the great municipal fight.

This decision of Mr. George was both a surprise and a shock to the Tammany leaders, who were confident yesterday that the single-tax leader of 1882 had permanently retired from politics, and would not listen to overtures from anti-Tammany or other organizations. They admit that he will draw off a great many of their votes, but seek consolation in the reflection that all the labor and free-silver voters are not in the Democratic ranks, and that Mr. George's candidacy will hurt the Republicans also.

In pursuance of its instructions, a committee from the Democratic Alliance waited yesterday upon Mr. George to ask him to accept the nomination. Mr. Goulden of the committee said later in the day that they had been very courteously received by Mr. George, and that he had intimated that he would accept the nomination, after having given the matter a day's consideration.

Mr. George was visited by a newspaper reporter at his home, at Bay Ridge, L. I., yesterday evening, after his return from a day in New York, and asked directly what action he would take if the nomination were tendered him. He declined to talk at first, saying that he had nothing to say. Finally he said that if the nomination were tendered him he would take it under consideration. His final reply, he said, would depend upon conditions.

When asked what conditions would induce him to return a favorable reply, he took a moment to consider, and then said that he would accept if he felt that he was called upon to do so as a matter of duty, and if the outlook gave any ground for the hope that it would be worth while. He said that he had gone through "all that" before (referring to the campaign of 1886, when he opposed Abram S. Hewitt,) and knew something about it. Latterly he had been taking no interest in politics, devoting all of his time to literary work. But if he thought he could be of benefit by entering the race, he said, he would do so.

When asked if a union of the silver and kindred forces would give him the assurance necessary to induce him to become a candidate, Mr. George said that he was not prepared to discuss those matters of detail at this time, and that all would depend upon conditions as they presented themselves to him at the time that the offer was made.

Of the political situation as it now stands Mr. George declined to say anything. His home is at a distance from the centre of the disturbance, and other pursuits have, he said, occupied his attention.

"There are probably hundreds of men in New York who know more about political conditions to-day than I do," he said.

Henry A. Goulden of the committee from the Democratic Alliance, which consisted of himself, E. H. Curley, and Charles B. Stover, said that Mr. George had told him that he would consent to become the Democratic Alliance candidate only in case the regular Democratic organization failed to indorse the Chicago platform. If that platform should be sustained, he will work for the success of the organization.

Another member of the committee said yesterday that as Tammany and some of the other Democratic organizations would, in all probability, reaffirm the Chicago platform, the necessity for Mr. George making the race would vanish. The chief object of the Democratic Alliance was, he said, to keep free silver and the other principles of the Chicago platform before the people. All of these principles are heartily indorsed by Mr. George, he said, and his nomination would accomplish much in this direction in case the regular organization ignored them. He intimated that Mr. George would be perfectly willing to enter the race for the good of his principles, notwithstanding the fact that he knew that he would be defeated.

ENGLISH MOSAIC VELVETS

in plain colorings.
9 and 12 feet wide.

W. & J. SLOANE,
BROADWAY,
18th and 19th Streets.

ULTIMATUM OF BROOKLYN

Bernard J. York Insists that the Kings County Democrats Must Name the Controller.

REBELLION IS THREATENED

John C. Sheehan Has Thus Far Refused for Tammany to Make the Desired Concession—Warning as to Seth Low's Strength.

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders are up in arms over the announcement by John C. Sheehan that Tammany will demand for the Borough of Manhattan the right to name both the Mayor and Controller of the Greater New York. Yesterday they openly threatened revolt and said that if Tammany wants the whole ticket it will have to elect it without the assistance of Brooklyn Democrats.

To all such threats and to the ultimatum which Bernard J. York, acting for the Brooklyn organization, submitted to Mr. Sheehan Thursday and again yesterday, the Tammany leader simply replies, "New York is entitled to both offices. We will nominate Mr. Fitch for Controller, and, of course, we must have the Mayor."

Mr. Sheehan was asked yesterday if Bernard J. York had presented an ultimatum from Brooklyn. He replied that he had been in communication with Mr. York, and that he had been informed, as he knew before, that Brooklyn wanted to nominate the Controller. He added that Brooklyn would understand that New York was not claiming more than it is entitled to. Mr. Fitch, he said, would be the nominee for Controller.

There is no doubt that the relations between the leaders of the two big boroughs are a little strained, to say the least. Up to yesterday afternoon the Tammany leaders pronounced the Brooklyn demand a mere "bluff." They said it would result in nothing and that all would be harmony in the City Convention. Yesterday, however, they were not so certain it was a mere bluff. They were not sure just how much it meant, but they had become convinced that it meant something, and that that something was unpleasant. Some of the Tammany men said plainly that they did not care to antagonize Brooklyn in this matter, but they did not see what other course was open to them. All of them concluded with Mr. Sheehan, that New York must have both offices, and that, beyond all things, Mr. Fitch must be renominated. They seem to have an unshaken belief that if they do not nominate Mr. Fitch the Citizens' Union or the Republicans, or both, will put him on the municipal ticket.

Ultimatum from Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn leaders of the regular Democratic organization are still trying to force a recognition of their claim to the Controllership at least. If either the Mayoralty or Controllership were given to the Borough of Brooklyn, they say, they would be satisfied, but if neither of those offices is left for Brooklyn to fill they declare that they will revolt.

Bernard J. York bore this ultimatum to Mr. Sheehan yesterday. He told the Tammany leader that Brooklyn would contest the claim of New York to both the Mayoralty and Controllership, and intimated that the organization of Kings could not be expected to support Tammany if it persists in its present policy.

After his interview yesterday with Mr. Sheehan Mr. York said:

"Tammany will make a great mistake if it tries to ignore Brooklyn. The rank and file of the organization will not stand it."

"But has not Mr. Sheehan promised to give Brooklyn the Presidency of the Council?" he was asked.

"Suppose he has," was the reply. "That would be no more satisfactory than nothing at all. The office is a mere figurehead. It is on a par with the Lieutenant Governorship or the Vice Presidency. That will not satisfy Brooklyn."

Mr. York's Warning.

"I understand," Mr. York continued, "that Tammany expects to have a majority of 70,000 in New York. That might make it independent of Brooklyn, but in my opinion it cannot begin to roll up such a majority. The conditions in our party are parallel with those in the Republican Party. The Republican organization finds it expedient to come over here for a Controller, and I think that Mr. Dutcher will be the man. I expect nothing from Brooklyn if it did not give it a strong representation on the ticket. It will be the greatest mistake Tammany ever made if our organization is not given an equal representation. I am not speaking for any man or for any candidate, but simply upon principle. Our men won't stand it; that's all. Brooklyn so far has been ignored. I can safely say that our 210 delegates will go to New York a unit on every proposition that concerns Brooklyn."

Mr. York would not say whether this last assertion meant that the Brooklyn delegates would revolt if Brooklyn's claims are not recognized, but he began at once to discuss Mr. Low and Republican politics.

"The man who thinks Mr. Low will poll only a small vote is making a great mistake," he said. "He will poll a very strong vote, much stronger, in my opinion, than Mr. Tracy. With three tickets in the field, we shall, of course, win. Mr. Low will never withdraw. He is too high-spirited to be frightened by Platt. I have not the slightest doubt that he will draw thousands of Republican votes in New York, and over here he ought to have a big majority. Tracy is a good man, but somehow he doesn't fit in Low's clothes."

When asked about Mr. Fitch's candidacy for Controller, Mr. York said:

"Mr. Fitch is the logical Tammany candidate for Mayor. It would be a great mistake, however, to nominate him for Controller, on account of the trouble it would make here. They are not disposed to give us the Mayoralty, and you can see what would follow."

SOHMER'S GROWING STRENGTH.

Some Tammany Men Begin to Doubt the Wisdom of Nominating Him.

Mr. Sohmer's friends are beginning to pall on Tammany. Some of the leaders in the Wigwam said yesterday that Sohmer petitions and delegations are getting so numerous as to be a burden, and suggested that they would have more effect if they came less often.

One of these leaders said that Mr. Sohmer has considerable strength behind him. Tammany recognizes that, but doubts if it is the sort of strength it wants, or could win with. The candidacy of the Register has too foreign an aspect.

"Would it do for Tammany to nominate a man," he asked, "who is professedly the candidate of the Slavs, Hungarians, Slovaks, &c.? While the Democrats do not object to these voters expressing their views and using their influence to obtain the nomination of a man acceptable to them, New York is an American city and Tammany does not want to nominate a man on a Slav and Slovak issue. It might prove a strong policy with the foreign voters, but it might prove disastrous with Americans."

Two delegations in Mr. Sohmer's behalf called at Tammany Hall yesterday. One came from the Independent German-American Democratic Association. The resolutions submitted declared that "the past history of the Republican Party, as well as the past record of Seth Low, does not afford us any guarantee of a liberal administration, but on the contrary indicates a continuance of the narrow and bigoted rule that we have suffered under Mayor Strong."

The other delegation was from Brooklyn. It represented the "German Political Party," a Democratic organization which claims 2,500 votes. Mr. Sheehan did not see either delegation.

INDEPENDENCE HALL MEN.

Their Convention, to be Held Sept. 29, Will Probably Not Nominate.

The Executive Committee of the Independence Hall Democracy met at Independence Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, yesterday. Theodore W. Davis presiding. William N. Loew, Chairman of the Conference Committee which met the committees of the anti-Tammany organizations at the Manhattan Hotel on Aug. 30 and at the Astor House on Sept. 1, reported that the Independence Hall Democracy had been formally asked to call its nominating convention on Sept. 28, the night on which the Republican Convention is to be held, and he moved that such action be taken. Several members were in favor of Sept. 30 as the date of the convention, the same as that of the Tammany Hall convention. Ernest Harvier favored holding the convention on the 29th, and a substitute motion to that effect, naming New

PLANS OF THE MERCHANTS

The Agitation for Trade Excursions at Reduced Railway Rates Is to Continue.

ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS ACT

The Present Headquarters Leased for Another Year — Inducements for New Members — To Work for Spring Excursions—More Enrollments.

A plan of campaign has been mapped out by the Directors of the Merchants' Association for next year. By a unanimous vote, it has been determined to take a lease of the present quarters, at Broadway and Leonard Street, for one year from Jan. 1, and in order to encourage accessions of resident members, it has been agreed that the $25 dues of new members coming into the organization after Oct. 1 shall apply for the whole of the year 1898.

The Directors have decided that the work of the association shall be confined for the present strictly to the bringing of out-of-town merchants to this market. It is not proposed to take up any other special matters. The association purposes to claim, and, if possible, exact recognition from all railway associations so long as the railroads show a disposition to give special recognition to any trade centre. In its work of the past few months, the Merchants' Association has expended nearly $20,000 in attracting the attention of merchants throughout the country to this market. More than 1,750,000 circulars have been sent through the mails.

In prosecuting the work of the association in the future, the details will practically be in the hands of S. Christy Mead, Assistant Secretary, and William R. Corwine, the head of the press bureau. Authority has been vested in Mr. Corwine to make persona visits to the headquarters of all the steamship lines running into this port from the Atlantic, Gulf, and South Atlantic ports, and ascertain what terms can be made for Spring excursions by water. If circumstances warrant, Mr. Corwine will also visit the headquarters of the Western, Southwestern, and New England Railway Associations to explain fully the character and aims of the New York Merchants' Association.

"This organization," said President King, "is determined to push the matter of securing railway concessions for business excursions to the extreme, and we shall leave no stone unturned to accomplish results, whether it takes months or a year. This association is in the field to work for the supremacy of New York as a whole, commercially and otherwise."

The following new resident members were enrolled yesterday: National Wall Paper Company; also—Dean Linseed Oil Company; city express—The New York Transfer Company; warehousing—The Bush Company, Limited; desks and office furniture—T. G. Sellew.

FIVE POLITICIANS AFTER GAME.

Senator Jones and Party, to be Joined by Mr. Bryan, Will Visit Col. Wetmore in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Five well-known politicians and business men left Chicago to-night for a fishing trip among the lakes of Upper Wisconsin. Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, Frank H. Ray of Chicago, Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis, and Major McCann of Springfield, Mo., composed the party of fishermen. They expect to be joined next week by William Jennings Bryan. Shortly after the election last Fall Col. Wetmore invited the Senator, Governor, and Mr. Bryan, along with Mr. Ray and Major McCann, to join him in a hunting and fishing tour.

Business kept the party from accepting the invitation, and it was postponed until this month. Col. Wetmore is the largest tobacco grower in Missouri, and has long been prominent in the politics of his State. The section which surrounds Minocqua, Wis., where Col. Wetmore owns a large tract of land, is famous hunting and fishing ground.

Before leaving Chicago each member of the party took a solemn oath that the first man who should talk politics within the next ten days should meet the ignominious fate of being thrown into Lake Kerwaugwesaga, Wisconsin. At the close of the oath-taking a pool of $500 was made up by the members of the party, to be awarded to the person who catches the largest fish in one of the lakes owned by Col. M. C. Wetmore of St. Louis.

BAY STATE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Enthusiastic Caucuses Held in Boston and Vicinity.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—In this city and in many other cities and towns in this section of the State the National Democratic Party held caucuses to-night. These gatherings seemed to be well attended and enthusiastic. In several places the delegates were instructed for Dr. William Everett of Quincy as a Gubernatorial candidate.

In Lynn strongly worded resolutions were adopted denouncing the Administration, repudiating "the spirit of communism manifested by those in the last Chicago Convention," and reaffirming allegiance to "the Democracy which honors itself when it honors those faithful expounders of its principles, Jefferson and Cleveland."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Railroad Building in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 24.—Within the last two weeks notices of intention to construct 3,000 miles of new railways have been filed with the Territorial Secretary of Arizona. There are thirty-one separate filings of almost as may separate lines of new railways. The filings are made under a law passed by the last Legislature, to the effect that all new railway lines on which active work should be commenced within one year from the passage of the act should be exempted from all county, municipal, and Territorial taxation for a period of fifteen years. This was known as the bill to encourage railroads in Arizona, and its passage was bitterly opposed.

A New International Line.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Work on the new railroad from Moira to the St. Lawrence and thence to Ottawa is progressing rapidly. On the American side the right of way has been secured and contracts for all the work were signed yesterday. The road will touch the St. Lawrence almost in sight of the mouth of the Grass River, on which the extensive Massena Canal operations are being conducted. When the gap between Tupper Lake and North Creek has been spanned the route will be by far the most direct one from Ottawa to New York. Work on the steel bridge to span the St. Lawrence is being hastened.

Change of Steamer Service.

The Southern Pacific Company announces that, owing to quarantine restrictions on account of yellow fever, it will, until further notice, dispatch direct from New York to Galveston all Morgan Line steamers taking freight for Texas, New and Old Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands. The company will also dispatch to New Orleans one steamer weekly for the accommodation of New Orleans freight.

New Railway System in Malay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Consul General Pratt, at Singapore, reports to the State Department that a loan has been authorized there to the amount of $5,000,000 to begin the construction of a railway system of about 370 miles in the Malay Peninsula. He believes that this will be an excellent opportunity for American steelmakers and car and locomotive builders to secure orders.

President of Two Railroads.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—President S. R. Gallaway of the Lake Shore has been elected President of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway. This arrangement between the two railroads has prevailed for some years.

An Article of Silverware

Well Designed, Well Made and bearing the trade-mark of The Gorham Manufacturing Company, may cost no more than goods of inferior quality, made by firms without established reputation.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

MADE THE JUSTICE ANGRY.

McKeon Used Some Strong Language to Two Quarreling Lawyers.

Civil Justice McKeon, exasperated by the bickerings of two lawyers, who were arguing a case before him, in the Yorkville Civil Court, yesterday, gave way to his feelings and yelled:

"Oh, for God's sake, get a move on you. We are losing valuable time. I never met two such kickers in my life."

He spoke to George Hahn and Edward O'Brien, lawyers, who were arguing a case. The lawyers quarreled so much that Justice McKeon summarily ended the case, reserving his decision.

HATTER KNOX A HORSEMAN.

He Has Bought Neilmonk, a Racer with a Record and a Future.

Edward M. Knox, the hatter and possible candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York, has followed the example set by Richard Croker and other politicians and become a race horse owner.

Yesterday he purchased for $4,000 the horse Neilmonk, foaled on June 10, 1892. Neilmonk was sired by Tremont, the latter by Almont, dam Meg Morrell, and bred by W. H. Montgomery of Hillsdale, Mich. Neilmonk has a record of 1:44.

SUICIDE OF A PORTLAND MAN.

Daniel Gould Shoots Himself Because of a Divorce Suit.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 24.—Daniel Gould, seventy years old, while out walking with his wife to-night, shot and fatally wounded himself.

His wife—the fourth one—had instituted divorce proceedings, and Gould had ineffectually pleaded with her to live with him. Gould had been living with a son by a former wife in Worcester. His wife is thirty-five years old.

ABRAM C. LEWIS A SUICIDE.

Head of the American Cotton Investment Company in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Abram C. Lewis, President of a concern styled the American Cotton Investment Company, with offices in this city, committed suicide to-day in his office by shooting himself in the head. He left a note to a lawyer, stating that business troubles had caused him to take his life, and another directed to "My wife and child."

The letter to the lawyer indicated that Lewis and his company had lost considerable money by the failure recently of several large bucket shops. Lewis was about forty-five years of age, a German by birth, and a resident of Boston before coming to Washington.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN TORONTO.

Horses Attached to a Fire Engine Run Away—One Person Killed.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 24.—At 6:30 o'clock to-night the fire brigade was called to a fire which began in a store-room for furniture in the rear of the Musée Theatre on Yonge Street. The fire quickly spread to the theatre and caused consternation among the actors who were preparing for the evening performance. All got out safely, but great damage was done to the building.

Immediately after reaching the neighborhood of the fire the driver and engineer of an engine left their posts. Soon the boiler accumulated too much steam, which blew out the safety valve with a great explosion. The horses ran away down the crowded streets, and a scene of wild confusion followed, and before the horses could be brought to a standstill one boy, Bertie Escott, had been killed and several persons had been injured.

Georgia Murderers Respited.

JEFFERSON, Ga., Sept. 24.—The execution of Grady Reynolds and "Bud" Brooks, the murderers of M. C. Hunt, in Jackson County, did not take place to-day. At 3 o'clock this morning the Governor respited Brooks for four weeks, on a confession made by Reynolds that he, single-handed, had committed the murder, but that Brooks planned the murder and shared in the division of the money. Reynolds was dressed for the gallows, but on a request made by the brothers of the murdered man that both hang together, the execution of Reynolds was deferred also.

$10,000,000 Loan for Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 24.—W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance, left to-day for England to float a $10,000,000 loan. Five millions of this amount will go to the payment of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and the deepening of the Canadian canals.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA.

Nearly a Million Men, Women, and Children Employed in the Mills.

"The textile industry in Russia, established in 1848 by French emigrants in Moscow, consumes more than $7,720,000 worth of raw silk, imported from Europe and from the extreme East," says Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a recent report.

The Consul says the paper ruble is the actual currency of Russia, and is equal to 51.4 cents.

"The ribbon industry, protected by the highest import duties," he reports, "has made great progress during recent years. All the ribbon factories are in or near Moscow; their annual production amounts to over 600,000 rubles.

"The cotton plantations, established in 1885 in the district of Ferghane, Russian Turkestan, are now of considerable importance. The cotton production amounted in 1890 to 300,000 poods, (4,823 metric tons,) and seventeen establishments were occupied in the ginning and cleaning of raw cotton. In 1892 the cotton industry of Russia employed 191,200 looms, 639,000 men, 210,000 women, 8,200 girls, and 18,000 boys. The mills situated in Moscow and in the districts of Vladimir, Tver, and St. Petersburg are producing cotton articles worth nearly 260,000,000 rubles.

"Russia, the first nation in Europe in the production of wool, has 45,000,000 common sheep and 15,000,000 merino sheep pasturing on the vast prairies of Southern Russia. Russia's wool production amounts to 10,000,000 poods (361,120,000 pounds) annually, nearly 6 pounds per sheep. In 1895 there were sixty-eight spinning mills in the districts of Moscow and St. Petersburg, employing 4,780 hands and producing wares worth more than 5,000,000 rubles. Moscow and surroundings lead in woolen weaving; then come Tver, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Lodz, and Kharkov. European Russia has nearly 450 mills, employing 50,000 workmen and producing woolen articles worth 45,000,000 rubles."

Margarin Barred at Martinique.

Consul Tucker, at Martinique, has sent to the State Department the following official notice:

"The law of April 16, 1897, concerning the repression of fraud in the butter business and in the manufacture of margarin, which was promulgated in this colony as per decree of May 29, 1897, and published in the Official Journal of June 1, contains, among other prescriptions, the complete prohibition of colored margarin.

"The Administration, realizing that the merchants were not informed in due time of that prohibition, has authorized the entry of the colored margarin already landed, since it was upon the sea before the promulgation of the said law of the 16th of April, 1897. But commerce is informed that in the future the law will be strictly applied, and that colored margarin will no longer be admitted into this colony."

SIGNED A BOND TO MARRY.

Conflicting Accounts of an Engagement Given by Miss Weinstein and Mr. Goldforb.

Love and lucre mingle strangely in a civil action brought by Lena Weinstein against Leib Goldforb to recover $500. The case was heard by Judge Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Miss Weinstein claims that she and Goldforb engaged themselves to marry, and posted $500 forfeit, as is usual in prearranged battles for stakes, the difference from the custom of ring fighters being that bonds were given instead of cash being deposited. She says she has been and is willing to perform her part of the contract, but that Goldforb has backed down.

Goldforb is from Germantown, N. Y. He says he came here to buy goods on Oct. 8, 1895, and encountered in an east-side restaurant an affectionate and effusive stranger who offered to introduce him to a girl with $5,000 who would marry him. This proposition impressed Goldforb, and, he says, he went to a house in Sullivan Street where he met the lady, who not only told him she had $5,000 and was fitted for a country life, but put her arms around his neck and bade him look in a mirror and see what a handsome couple they made.

Goldforb declares that he yet demurred, pointing out that whereas he could sell the other goods he bought, he would be permanently afflicted if he took a wife, and he preferred longer notice and more courtship. When, with wine in him, however, he drank, and miraculously got drunk. Then he signed a paper the contents of which he did not know. After that the man who had taken him to the house demanded $25 as a fee, and Goldforb, intoxicated with bliss and liquor, paid it, part in currency and part by check.

The weight of evidence was against Goldforb. Miss Weinstein, who is twenty years old, well dressed, and decidedly pretty, swore that he called on her and courted her and asked her to marry him without saying anything about her having $5,000. A rabbi testified that he performed the betrothal ceremony and that the bridegroom expectant was apparently sober and in his right senses.

Several members of Miss Weinstein's family told of Goldforb's frequent calls and ardent courtship. According to his story, he knew the young woman fifteen minutes before the engagement. According to her family, he was a devoted lover for two weeks, and signed the forfeit bond with all the impulsive ardor of a reckless lover. Decision was reserved.

A NEW THEATRE UP TOWN.

The Location to be at Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard.

It was reported yesterday that the plot of land at the northwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, measuring 164 feet on the street by 100.5 by 106 by 116 on the Boulevard, had been leased for a term of years to a concern which is to erect a new theatre there. Louis W. Dinkelspiel, the owner of the property, who has recently put up a series of four 18.9-foot and one 25-foot stores, known as the "Klondike," fronting the Boulevard, on this plot, said yesterday that the lease was not signed yet, but the contract was as good as closed. He refused to give the names of the persons who are to rent the land and erect the theatre, because of the fact that the deal had not quite gone through, although it has been pending for weeks. One of these persons is out of town now, and the agreement will not be completed till he returns. The theatre, it is believed, will be a first-class one.

This plot was originally a portion of the estate of Christopher Meyer, and was sold for it to William Strauss, who is Mr. Dinkelspiel's law partner, through L. J. Phillips, the real estate broker, for about $90,000 or $100,000. About three years ago a prospective investor offered $150,000 for this property to Mr. Strauss, through Patrick S. Treacy, the broker, in order to build a combined theatre and bachelor apartment house thereon, but Mr. Strauss would not let him have it at his terms, although, Mr. Treacy says, the man was willing to pay as high as $175,000 for it. The property was eventually saddled with mortgages and sold in foreclosure, Mr. Dinkelspiel buying it then.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"Samson and Delilah" Sung at the Closing Concert.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—This was the last day of the annual music festival. In the afternoon Mme. Gadski sang the scena and prayer from "Der Freischütz" and Mr. Bispham sang an aria from "Hans Heiling." The orchestra played Tschaikowski's Symphony Pathetique and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, orchestrated by Bachrich. The audience was very enthusiastic over all.

At the seventh and final concert in the evening, Saint-Saëns "Samson and Delilah" was sung by the chorus. The soloists were Gertrude May Stein, H. Evan Williams, David Bispham, and George E. Holmes. It was a record-breaking performance. Such vocalists have never before been heard here in this work. The people were wild.

Mrs. Ada Gallup Van Zandt Dead.

Mrs. Ada Gallup Van Zandt died on Thursday at her home, at 163 East Thirty-sixth Street, of heart failure. Her maiden name was Ada Gallup, and she was born in East Bernie, N. Y., being the daughter of Albert Gallup, who was Sheriff and County Treasurer of Albany County. Miss Gallup was graduated at the Albany High School in the class of 1876, and later married Mr. Van Zandt. Six years ago she became connected with the Training School for Nurses at 163 East Thirty-sixth Street, which was connected with the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and the next year was made its Superintendent. She leaves a son and daughter. The burial will be in the Rural Cemetery, Albany.

Death of Samuel G. McIlree.

Samuel G. McIlree, a retired business man, died in his home, at 432 West Fifty-first Street, yesterday, of liver trouble. He was born in this city on April 2, 1827, and had lived here all his life. After having been connected with various enterprises, he entered the employ of Ellis Knapp & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas, on Broadway. He acted as their bookkeeper for thirty years, and then retired, three years ago. He was unmarried, and lived with his sister, Mrs. Mooyer, who survives him. The funeral will be held at St. Peter's Church, Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood.

SYRACUSE MAN SHOT.

Martin Collins's Experience with Men He Met in a Box Car.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—Martin Collins of this city was brought to Syracuse to-day with a bullet in his thigh.

He had been hop picking in Madison County, and Wednesday evening boarded a West Shore box car at Canastota for the purpose of coming home. In the car with him were three other men, one of whom, he says, was called "Dutch."

Soon after leaving Canastota, Collins says his companions set on him and robbed him of $12.40. On the train's slacking up at Kirkville the men opened the door and jumped out. Just before leaving Collins says the man called "Dutch" shot him. Collins crawled out of the car and spent the night in a barn. He probably will recover.

Two Negroes Rob John Franklin.

Two negroes stopped John Franklin of 451 West Forty-second Street last night at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street and snatched his necktie and a forty-five dollar diamond ring which he was wearing as a scarfpin. Policeman Conway of the West Thirtieth Street Station gave chase and caught one of the highwaymen. He gave his name as Charles Barnes, twenty-one years old, of 138 West Twenty-seventh Street. The other man, who had the diamond, escaped.

Return of the Rev. Dr. Hall.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was a passenger on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. Dr. Hall was accompanied by Mrs. Hall. He said he had been greatly benefited by his long vacation, which had been spent in travel in England and on the Continent. Dr. Hall will deliver the regular Sunday sermon in his church to-morrow.

For Indigestion.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. GREGORY DOYLE, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."

THE BOY IS FATHER TO THE MAN.

The Boy Sows the Habit. The Man Reaps Success.

All Depends on the Seed Sown.

Within Reach of the Mechanic as Well as the Banker. (In the Line of Education.)

This is what we are doing by the inauguration of the Encyclopædia and Home University League enterprise. We have, by a most happy arrangement, become enabled to put into the hands of the mechanic and the laboring man, as well as the rich, the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica with American Supplements. There is no need to tell what this work is. It has been before the public for many years and, by common consent of the learned men of the world, is the one compendium of human knowledge. Having it and its helps your child can help himself. All classes, rich or poor, are benefited as only knowledge can benefit the human family. The introductory prices for this new 30 vol. Encyclopædia Britannica with American Supplements entitle you to one year's membership in the Home University League, one year's subscription to Self Culture, The Study Guide, and a handsome oak bookcase.

Can you answer:

What is the best "record" held by an Atlantic steamship?

What are the most important facts of recent school development in the United States?

What are the greatest triumphs of modern surgery?

What questions will the applicant for a position in the mail service be liable to?

Mail This Coupon. We Do the Rest.

9-25

OUR LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

The New York Times's Educational Dep't,
5 AND 7 EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK.

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5 and 7 East 16th St.

PASTOR SPAULDING GUILTY.

Free Methodist Committee in Illinois Recommends His Suspension.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 24.—It was not until after 4 o'clock this morning that the committee of the Free Methodist Conference, appointed to investigate the case of the Rev. C. S. Spaulding, adjourned. The verdict was "Guilty," the committee's report being as follows: "Your committee, appointed to try the Rev. C. S. Spaulding, beg leave to report that in our judgment the testimony in the case sustains all the specifications under Charge No. 1, that of having an organ in his church, and that the charge, 'violation of discipline,' is proved.

"Specifications Nos. 2, 3, and 4 we believe are sustained by the evidence submitted, but, while we thus decide, in our judgment said Charge No. 2, 'Lying,' is more severe than the specifications. We deem Charge No. 1, 'Violation of discipline,' a grave offense, that should be severely rebuked. To disregard our book of discipline, especially upon the part of our ministers, is to menace our peace, destroy our unity, and paralyze our strength.

"We feel that a penalty is due the brother, and in accordance therewith would recommend that he be suspended from the functions of the ministry for six months' time, and that he be required to acknowledge his guilt and ask for forgiveness of the Conference through General Superintendent Coleman before being restored to the office of the ministry."

Attempt to Stop "The Geisha."

Augustin Daly's representatives are determined to stop "The Geisha" from being produced by Sir William Jardine's company now on the road. Arthur Rehan left for Albany yesterday to protect Mr. Daly's interests, and Howe & Hummel have forwarded to all theatrical managers the following notice: "William Jardine and Mark Smith have no authority to produce the musical play, 'The Geisha,' and all persons are hereby warned not to produce or permit any performance of 'The Geisha.' The company now performing 'The Geisha' under the direction of Mark Smith is not the original, and is in no way connected with Augustin Daly's theatres nor under his management. Any one infringing on Mr. Daly's rights by giving or permitting a performance of 'The Geisha' without his consent will be duly prosecuted for violating the copyright law."

Richard Dorsey, manager for Mr. Daly, said last night that the matter would be definitely settled next week.

Cayuga Democratic Nominee.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Dr. Ira N. Brown of Weedsport was nominated for member of the Assembly by the First District Democratic Convention, held at Weedsport to-day. Resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform were adopted.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. Allan Mitchell, M. D., Jacksonville; Col. A. B. Moncur, Dundee, Scotland.

GERLACH—J. O. B. Morgan, Nashville.

MANHATTAN—A. D. Bissell, Buffalo.

NETHERLAND—Sidney Paget, London.

WALDORF—Stephen Mackenzie, Physician to the Royal Household, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Clapp, milliinery; Hoffman House.
Burger & Reich Company, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Burger, white goods; 81 Walker Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Coffin, C. W., & Co., Bangor, Me.; C. W. Coffin, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Emerson, J. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, handkerchiefs; Hotel Manhattan.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Condon, ruchings; Holland House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. W. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Koenig, L., Lewiston, Me.; notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Marks, G., & Son, New Berne, N. C.; M. Marks, notions, cloaks, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Nugent; 377 Broadway; Holland House.
Pollock & Guggenheim, Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheim, notions, fancy goods, toys, &c.; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; S. W. Sisson, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Snellenberg, N., & Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, clothing; 628 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Taylor, Son, & Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, hosiery and gloves; 24 Maiden Lane; Cilsey House.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. McLochlan, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Normandie.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. MacGowan, shoes and rubbers; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—203 West One Hundred and Third Street; J. A. Clews and others; damage, $3,000.

3:25 A. M.—143 West Twenty-seventh Street; L. Martha; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—329 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mary Pollock; damage, $15.

8:45 P. M.—87 Christopher Street; Kate Burke; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—Fire in the wholesale grocery store of Eckhardt & Co. this morning caused a loss of $50,000 to building and stock.

MAYOR GLEASON ATTACKED.

One of His Constituents Denounced Him and Was Arrested.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason was standing in front of his office, in Long Island City, yesterday, when David Horn of the Steinway section, who is one of those whose water supply was practically cut off when the Mayor ordered Pumping Station No. 2 closed, approached. He demanded to know why his water taxes were so high while he received no return for them.

Turning to Mayor Gleason, he bitterly denounced his action. He said he had been drinking the water for twenty years, and had never been made ill by it. He became greatly excited, and told the Mayor he should be lynched.

Horn was arrested and locked up.

A Broker's Son Charged with Larceny

Joseph Kelly, eleven years old, the son of John Kelly, a broker who lives at 166 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, went in quest of adventure to Philadelphia last Tuesday, accompanied by William Judge, fourteen years old, of 338 Union Street.

Before leaving, Kelly, it is charged, took the watch of a servant at his home and tried to sell it to a jeweler. The jeweler was suspicious, and when asked questions Kelly ran away. In Philadelphia the boys soon spent their money, and then induced the police to send them home. When Kelly arrived last night he was arrested at the instance of the servant on a charge of larceny. His father furnished bail, and he will be arraigned this morning.

Reckless Hackdriver in Trouble.

Ernst Englehardt, a hack driver of 165 East Twenty-first Street was arrested last night for reckless driving. He was driving at a terrific rate down Fourth Avenue and ran over Henry Samuels, ten years old, of 219 East Twenty-eighth Street, at Seventeenth Street. The boy was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said he was not badly injured.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:51	Sun sets	5:52
Moon rises			4:44

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:16	Gov. Isl'd	6:38
H. Gate			8:27
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:37	Gov. Isl'd	6:54
H. Gate			8:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amalfi, Pernambuco and Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British King, Antwerp		
City of Washington, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Francisco, Hull		
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havel, Cherbourg and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, London		
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Llomlain, Glasgow		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London		9:00 A. M.
Morgan City, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. / *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Southampton		12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		8:00 A. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 29 at 6:30 P.M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 8 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 8 and up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 25.

Amaryllis, Gibraltar, Sept. 9.
Arica, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.

A Telephone Message is sent and reply received before a Written Message is started on the way.

Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 22.
Kansas City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Laughton, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Nor, Havre, Sept. 10.
Ohio, Hull, Sept. 10.
Paris, Southampton, Sept. 18.
Selma, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 26.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
Justin, Para, Sept. 14.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton, Sept. 20.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 18.

MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

Aller, Bremen, Sept. 18.
Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 22.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Sept. 19.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Sept. 24.
Creole, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Mendota, Swansea, Sept. 14.
Mobile, London, Sept. 16.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 15.
Tauric, Liverpool, Sept. 17.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 25.
Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 12.
Galileo, London, Sept. 15.
Leona, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Mobile, London, Sept. 16.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 18.
Ricqua, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Sept. 17.
Strathleven, Swansea, Sept. 14.
Yumuri, Havana, Sept. 24.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Sept. 15.
Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
Queensland, St. Lucia, Sept. 21.
Vigilancia, Havana, Sept. 25.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Michigan, London, Sept. 18.
Palatia, Hamburg, Sept. 18.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 19 and Port Royal, S. C., 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Comanche, McKee, Jacksonville Sept. 20 and Charleston 22, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sol, Mason, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 18 and Queenstown 19, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:24 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Rachel P., (Ital.,) Tasso, Montevideo 72 days, with bones to Enos Wildo & Co.—vessel to master.

SS San Augustin, Munariz, Havana Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Portia, (Br.,) Farrell, St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, N. S., bound south for New York, arrived at City Island, with mdse. and passengers for Bowring & Archibald.

SS City of New Bedford, Webber, Fall River bound south for New York, arrived at City Island to-day.

SS Andalusia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Amerika, (Dan.,) Thoms

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

AN AUTOMOBILE TRICYCLE

A wonderful Tricycle is here—built to our order by the most celebrated Paris maker of self-running vehicles. And France leads the world in the invention and perfection of horseless equipages.

The Automobile is a Tricycle of great strength, built to safely stand the speed of thirty-five miles an hour, which it can attain. The fuel is gasoline, fired drop by drop by sparks from the dry battery near the front of the Tricycle. The rider has perfect control of the Wheel—no matter how high the speed, and it climbs ordinary hills without difficulty. The Automobile is a marvel of mechanical simplicity. It is for sale, of course. $600.

This morning on view in our Bicycle Store. In the afternoon it will be run upon the Boulevard, starting from Sixtieth street at three o'clock.

HUMBER IS A NAME TO CONJURE WITH

The Humber Company is lonesomely at the top as a maker of Bicycles. The smallest detail in their construction is looked after by expert mechanics. No expense is spared in making them. The result,

HUMBER BICYCLES RUN EASIEST AND LAST LONGEST

Wanamaker's has control of the sales of 1898 Humber Bicycles for New York and Philadelphia and adjacent territory.

We have also taken the entire stock of 1897 Bicycles that were held by the Humber company. They are being very rapidly distributed as follows:

$115 HUMBER ROADSTER BICYCLES, $65
$117.50 HUMBER TOURIST BICYCLES, $67
$122.50 LADY HUMBER BICYCLES, $75

Our other Bicycles also continue in favor.

CONTINENTAL BICYCLES, FOR MEN AND WOMEN, $50
RODMAN BICYCLES, FOR WOMEN, $27.50
CONTINENT BICYCLES, FOR MEN, $26.50
FALCON BICYCLES, FOR MEN AND WOMEN, $24

All these wheels are on sale at our Bicycle Branch Stores:
42d street and Fifth Avenue, New York.
Fulton street and Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT SHOES

Our new Shoe Store, southeast corner of the Main floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth street, is ready for business. It is commodious, elegant, convenient and costly.

Believing that our organization can give exceptional service in Shoe-selling, the outlay to put the business upon a broad basis has been cheerfully made.

Statements concerning leather and Shoes have universal interest. We shall shortly make them very fully. The facts of our Shoe business underlie and justify our claims upon your attention. Some special facts having to do with the introduction of the new Shoe Store are printed to-day. Others, more general, will follow.

WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

Eleven Hundred Pairs.

All of them either Forderer's or Burke's chrome tanned Kidskin.

Fancy colors—chocolate, brown, tan, with cashmere vesting tops, soles both turned and welted. *All of them* regular $2 and $3.50 Shoes.

Black, with patent leather tips, turned soles. All of them regular $2 and $3 Shoes.

They are all of latest styles, and are fresh and beautiful. For an introduction to the new Shoe Store they are to be sold at

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

MEN'S LACED SHOES

Ten Hundred Pairs

Black waxed Calfskin—the leather of the daddies.

Imported Patent Calfskin—the only leather for which America depends on Europe. Soon we will be independent at that point also.

All fresh, including all the latest forms and toe shapes.

The entire lots are from our own regular Five Dollar lines, but to introduce our new Shoe Store to men, they will be sold at

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

GIRLS' AND SMALL BOYS SHOES

They are without heels, for juvenile humanity. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Sixteen Hundred Pairs.

Stout Calfskin, grain finished, almost water-proof.

Soles of heavy oak-tanned leather. Solar, that is sole leather, tips. These are the John Mundell's sorts of Shoes. His son is his worthy successor.

Also, Kidskin Shoes, for dress, with patent leather tips.

Prices of all have been $1.50 to $2. To-day they are

6½ TO 10½, 75 CENTS
11 TO 2, 95 CENTS

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave. 9th and 10th sts.

ESCAPING GAS CAUSES DEATH.

Jacob Winters Overcome While Repairing a Main, and Dies Before an Ambulance Arrives.

A gas main in the sub-sidewalk cellar of 205 West Twenty-third Street, broke suddenly yesterday afternoon, and the escaping gas overcame Jacob Winters, who was at work in the place. He became unconscious and died before the arrival of an ambulance, which had been summoned.

Winters was a repairer in the employ of the Equitable Gas Company. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is tearing up the street for the purpose of laying conduits, and in some way the workmen broke one of the gas mains, causing a great leak. Winters and two other men were sent up by the gas company to repair the damage and stop the leakage of gas, which was so great that it annoyed shoppers in Twenty-third Street.

Winters and his co-workers had stopped the leak, and were about finishing the job, when the accident occurred. Two of the men had retired to the cellar and were waiting for Winters, when his companions saw him fall backward. They thought he had tripped and fallen. But as he did not arise they ran over to where he lay, and then the smell of gas became so strong that they at once knew the cause. They carried Winters up stairs and laid him in an entryway. One of the workmen summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and the other went into the cellar again and turned off the gas.

The accident attracted a tremendous crowd. Every attempt was made to restore Winters, but without success. He was thirty-one years old, single, and lived with his sister, Mrs. Froelich, at 200 West Forty-sixth Street. His body was claimed by the relatives.

Italian Killed from Ambush.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 24.—Frank Larossa was murdered by a man who lay in wait for him last night while crossing a rude bridge of logs and planks on his way from this place to a small hut in the woods where he lived. His body was found to-day. The murderer has escaped and the police have locked up a number of Italians as witnesses. Sixty dollars was found in the clothes of the murdered man.

Public Bequests for New York.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 24.—The will of Augusta Hall, formerly of Hyde Park, was filed to-day in the Norfolk Registry of Probate here. Among the public bequests are these: The Berchel Orphanage of New York, $500; the Rev. Albert B. Simpson of New York, $500.

OFFERED HER JEWELS FOR BAIL.

Lehman Smashed a Lawyer's Bicycle —His Sweetheart Came to His Aid.

Ludwig Lehman of 18 St. Mark's Place mounted his bicycle last night and started to visit his sweetheart, at 38 West Sixty-first Street. Turning into Sixtieth Street from the Boulevard Lehman ran into a bicycle ridden by Lawyer Eugene Frayer of 333 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mr. Frayer's wheel was smashed, and he caused Lehman's arrest. He relented later, and the young man was released.

Then the lawyer changed his mind again, and a policeman started in pursuit of Lehman, whom he caught just as he reached his sweetheart's door. The young woman accompanied her lover to the police station, where she offered her jewelry as security for his appearance. This caused Mr. Frayer to change his mind again, and he declared he would bring a civil suit against Lehman.

The latter was released, whereupon the young woman kissed him before lawyer and police, and the two went away together.

PULLED THE WRONG ROPE.

Excited Woman Lost Her Head and Little Louis Was Killed.

Louis Danofsy, five years old, was playing on the roof of his home, at 21 Monroe Street, with other children, yesterday, when a kite fell on the adjoining roof. The children ran to recover it, but Louis tripped and fell into a big airshaft between the buildings. A number of clotheslines were stretched across the shaft. The boy hit one at the fourth floor, and it broke, but a line on the third floor was stronger, and held the child, who was doubled over it.

The screams of the children attracted the attention of a woman, who came to the shaft and saw the boy's predicament. She became excited, and pulled at the wrong rope, carrying the child further into the shaft. Then she lost her head completely, let go the rope, and the end slipped through the pulley.

Louis fell to the cement bottom and was instantly killed.

Shot Himself in an Erie Station.

Paul Ortelli, fifty years old, of Paterson, went into the Erie Railroad station at Jersey City last night and going to a secluded corner shot himself in the head. He was taken to the City Hospital and will probably die. He refused to give any reason for his act.

LAST OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Troops Breaking Camp—Jeanesville Miners to Go to Work—The Lattimer Inquest.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 24.—It was the intention of Gen. Gobin to-day to order the withdrawal of part of the militia, but the rain interfered. Battery C of the artillery broke camp to-day and returned to Phoenixville, and to-morrow, weather permitting, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments will leave. The Governor's troop toured the region to-day. The City Troop of Philadelphia will return home next week. Lieut. Powell of the Ninth Regiment was accidentally shot in the thigh last night while handling a revolver. All was quiet in the region to-day.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company's men in Jeanesville held a meeting this afternoon and unanimously agreed to return to work next Tuesday. The company has made no concessions and the resumption at Jeanesville now puts an end to the strike.

The Coroner's jury investigating the death of the Lattimer victims met again to-day and heard additional testimony. Charles Gascott, the school teacher; John Welsh, Stephen Charles, Daniel Ferry, and other miners testified, but nothing new was adduced with the exception of the statement by Ferry that after the first volley was fired Deputy Wrought shot at a man on the railroad tracks. After a half dozen witnesses had been examined, Coroner McKee closed the inquest and the jurymen retired. They will meet to-morrow evening to deliberate and decide upon a verdict.

SUICIDE OF GEORGE FOSTER.

Englishman, Recently Arrived, Kills Himself in Greencastle, Ind.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 24.—George Foster of Liverpool, England, was to-day found dead in his room at the Belknap Hotel. He had killed himself by cutting his throat. Foster arrived on the steamship Umbria this week and came here on Wednesday at midnight. He was about twenty-seven years old and genteel in appearance.

Lover's Tragedy in Gas City, Ind.

GAS CITY, Ind., Sept. 24.—Noah Johnson, aged twenty-two, waylaid Miss Tacy Mang, sixteen, on her way to school to-day and shot her dead. They were lovers and had a quarrel last night. Johnson fled to this city and surrendered to the authorities. He was hurried to Marion to jail. A mob tried to overtake him.

FINE GOLF AT TUXEDO PARK

Keene Wins the Cup, Beating Huntington by Seven Holes and Five to Play.

DR. CURTIS GETS A TROPHY, TOO

Golf Enthusiasts Out in Good Numbers on the Links—R. W. Goelet Beats Grenville Kane for the Ramapo Cup.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Exciting contests amid varying conditions of weather marked the third day's play in the Tuxedo Golf Club open tournament to-day. This was an important day, for it determined the winners of the three handsome trophies that the golfers have been fighting for on the links since Wednesday. The greatest interest, naturally, centred in the Tuxedo Cup, the principal trophy, for two of the most expert golfers that have been playing at Tuxedo this week met in the final round for its possession—Foxhall Keene of the Rockaway Hunt Club and R. P. Huntington of Tuxedo, and Yale's former tennis champion.

It was a battle royal, and the honors fell to the Rockaway golfer by the good score of 7 holes and 5 to play. One's first impression would be that the game was easily won, but such is not the fact, for Keene had to play his best to win, for, although he reeled off holes very rapidly in the second 18 holes, played in the afternoon, Huntington was rarely more than one stroke behind him, and Keene could not afford to take anything easy. It is his first prominent golf victory, and his game this week shows that he is well worthy to be classed among our leading golfers.

The final round for the Wee Wah Cup was 18 holes, played in the morning, and was won by Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who defeated F. C. Smith of Newport by the high score of 7 holes and 6 to play. Dr. Curtis played a steady game, doing the first 9 holes in 39 strokes, and they have been done under 40 very few times during these three days. The scores of the opponents for the 12 holes are:

Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Shinnecock—											
Out	4	4	5	4	6	5	3	4	4	—	39
In	5	4	5	…	…	…	…	…	…	—	14
Total											53
F. C. Smith, Newport—											
Out	5	4	5	6	8	6	5	5	4	—	48
In	8	4	5	…	…	…	…	…	…	—	17
Total											65

The semi-final and final rounds of the Ramapo Cup, which was practically the novice's trophy, were played during the day, and R. W. Goelet, a young but strong golfer of both the Newport and Tuxedo Clubs, won, beating Grenville Kane in the finals by 6 holes 5 to play.

The Tuxedo Cup was, of course, the great attraction, and, notwithstanding the raw, chilly atmosphere in the morning and soaking wet grass, an enthusiastic company of golfers, including about a dozen ladies, followed the players over the links. The wives of both contestants were in the party, and later in the day, when Foxhall Keene was declared the winner, Mrs. Keene probably enjoyed the victory more than the conqueror himself.

The morning round of 18 holes was a hot one, each playing tip-top golf, and Keene finished 2 holes in the lead. In view of the heavy nature of the grass, his score of 37 strokes for the first 9 holes was remarkable. This is the amateur record for the 9 holes, held by Dr. Rushmore. Huntington did the 9 in 41, so it will be seen that the playing was sharp and fierce. The scores are:

Foxhall Keene, Rockaway—											
Out	3	3	4	4	6	4	4	4	5	—	37
In	6	4	5	5	7	5	3	6	5	—	46
Total											83
R. P. Huntington, Tuxedo—											
Out	5	3	5	5	7	4	3	5	4	—	41
In	6	4	5	6	6	5	3	6	4	—	45
Total											86

It was expected that the second half, in the afternoon, would be unusually close, and many believed Huntington would not only cut down Keene's lead, but turn the tables on his expert opponent. Keene, however, did not allow these predictions to materialize, for he had things much more his own way than in the morning. The first three holes were halved, then Keene made four in succession, doing the short Alps hole in two strokes, the second time during the tournament that it has been made in that low figure. Huntington only made one hole—the tenth—and at the end of the thirteenth hole Keene had the match by seven holes and five to play. Huntington was nervous toward the end, for he waited until a long freight train passed before attempting to put for the twelfth hole, and his work to the thirteenth and on the green was unusually ragged. The scores for the thirteen holes are:

Foxhall Keene—											
Out	5	4	5	4	7	5	2	4	4	—	40
In	5	3	4	4	…	…	…	…	…	—	16
Total											56
R. P. Huntington—											
Out	5	4	5	5	8	6	4	4	4	—	45
In	3	4	4	6	…	…	…	…	…	—	17
Total											62

The summaries of the different rounds are:

Tuxedo Cup.—Final Round, 36 Holes—Foxhall Keene, Rockaway, beat R. P. Huntington, Tuxedo, 7 holes, and 5 to play.

Wee-Wah Cup.—Final Round—Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Shinnecock, beat F. C. Smith, Newport, 7 holes and 6 to play.

Ramapo Cup.—Semi-final Round—R. W. Goelet, Newport, beat F. M. Freeman, Fairfield, 5 holes and 3 to play; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, beat H. C. De Rham, Tuxedo, 1 hole, (19 holes.) Final Round—Goelet beat Kane, 6 holes and 5 to play.

To-morrow the Tuxedo Handicap will be played, and it is expected that over fifty contestants will start.

MR. McKINLEY ON THE LINKS.

The President Sees W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Defeated by A. H. Fenn for the Lenox Cup.

LENOX, Sept. 24.—The best golf ever played on the Lenox links was seen to-day in the match between A. H. Fenn and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who played the finals in the contest for the five-hundred-dollar Lenox Cup. The same players were pitted against each other last year, when Fenn won the cup for the first time. It becomes his property by his victory to-day, and he will carry it back with him to Aiken, S. C., where he resides. It probably will be the most conspicuous trophy in the possession of the Palmetto Club, although Fenn has won a great many other valuable cups.

President McKinley was on the grounds this afternoon about 5 o'clock, together with Secretary Alger and Attorney General McKenna, to see the finish. He was escorted to the grounds by John Sloane, his host. The President held an informal reception in the large tent on the grounds, and a lunch was served. The President heartily congratulated Fenn on winning the trophy.

Over 200 people were present to witness the final match, in spite of the rain, including nearly all the cottagers, their house parties, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps. In the contest this morning this score was made:

Fenn—											
Out	5	6	5	7	4	5	4	4	4	—	
In	5	3	5	7	5	5	4	3	4	—	85
Cutting—											
Out	4	7	5	7	5	5	7	3	5	—	
In	6	3	5	7	4	4	5	4	4	—	90

The afternoon play was more exciting. Fenn made the first round in 36, which beats all previous records. He beat Cutting 8 up, with 6 to play. The first hole was halved. Fenn won the second in 3 to Cutting's 5, making him 4 up. The third was halved on 4. Fenn took the fourth in 5, making him 5 up. He also took fifth in 4, and the sixth was halved on 5. Fenn putted 20 feet on the seventh, and won in 3, making him 7 up. He made a magnificent put of over 30 feet down the bank across the green on the eighth hole, winning it in 3, to Cutting's 4. He also won the ninth, so that he was 9 up at the end of the first round.

On the second round Cutting won the first hole 5 to 6, leaving Fenn 8 up. Cutting took the second hole in 3, with a beautiful put, reducing Fenn's lead to 7 up. Fenn, however, won the third hole and match in 4, with a score of 8 up and 6 to play. The rest of the round he played an exhibition game with Bernard Nicholls for the benefit of President McKinley.

To-morrow morning the first round will be played in the match of 18 holes for the President's Cup, given by William Douglass Sloane.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

It Is Expected the World's Records Will Be Lowered in the Michael-Lesna Race.

FAST PACEMAKING TEAMS

Before the Big Match the Pacemakers Will Ride a Mile Handicap—Zimmerman Will Ride at Freehold—Condition of the Roads.

Under favorable weather conditions, cyclists who have followed racing this year expect to see world's records lowered to-day in the great thirty-three mile match paced race between Jimmy Michael and Lucien Lesna at Manhattan Beach. Both men are confident of victory and claim to be in the pink of condition. Both will be paced by perhaps the speediest crews ever seen in New York.

A comparison of their measurements shows that the Frenchman has every advantage in that direction. Lesna is thirty-two years old, 5 feet 6½ inches high, and weighs 150 pounds, against Michael's twenty-one years, 5 feet ½ inch, and 100 pounds. Both agreed to use thirty-three pacers.

A mile handicap for the pacemakers promises to be an interesting event, as nearly all the pacers are entered. A half-mile handicap for amateurs will bring out such local favorites as Ray Dawson, F. W. Richt, H. Y. Bedell, O. V. Babcock, Joseph Caccavajo, W. L. Losee, and B. L. Hunter.

The big race will start at 4:30 o'clock. The Long Island Railroad will run special trains from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 2:00, 2:30, 3:10, and 3:30 P. M., and from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1:25, 2:10, and 3:25 P. M.

Condition of the Roads.

For the most part the roads in this section are muddy, according to the correspondents of the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, but with clear weather to-day, the riding should be good by Sunday. For twenty miles north of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street the rain has washed away the surface dirt, and both macadam and dirt roads should be hard by Sunday. In Manhattanville the traveling is muddy. In New Jersey the riding will be generally good. Reports from Brooklyn show that macadam roads in Bay Ridge are fair and dirt roads poor. The Shore Road is unridable. In the interior of Long Island the roads generally present a goood surface.

Racing at Freehold.

A great attraction of the race meet of the Zimmerman Cycle Club at Freehold, N. J., this afternoon will be an exhibition ride by Arthur A. Zimmerman, the old-time champion. A number of amateur races will also be run, for which an encouraging entry list has been received. Nearly all the prominent local riders have entered. A card of seven races has been arranged. They will begin at 2 o'clock in the fair grounds.

President Potter's Return.

Word has been received that President Isaac B. Potter took passage for this country last Wednesday on the White Star Line steamship Germanic, and is due to arrive in New York on Sept. 30.

BERLIN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Eleventh Round of the International Games Concluded.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The eleventh round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city at the Architekten Haus, 92 and 93 Wilhelmstrasse, this morning, when Round 7 of the Berger schedule was adopted for the pairing, which was as follows:

Caro vs. Burn, Winawer vs. Walbrodt, Alapin vs. Tschigorin, Albin vs. Teichmann, Charousek vs. Janowski, Schiffers vs. Metger, Blackburne vs. Marco, Englisch vs. Schlechter, Bardeleben vs. Cohn, and Zinkl vs. Suechting.

Both the games left unfinished yesterday evening were concluded. Burn beat Zinkl and Metger and Charousek drew. The following are the results of to-day's play:

Caro was defeated by Burn, Winawer went down before Walbrodt, Alapin and Tschigorin drew, Albin administered a defeat to Teichmann, Charousek beat Janowski, Schiffers defeated Metger, Blackburne downed Marco, Englisch and Schlechter drew, Bardeleben (retired) lost to Cohn, and Zinkl beat Suechting.

Blackburne now has the lead over Janowski, Marco, and Walbrodt by half a point.

The following is the score up to date:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6½	4½	Marco	7½	3½
Albin	3	8	Metger	5½	5½
Bardeleben	½	10½	Schiffers	6	5
Blackburne	8	3	Suechting	5	6
Burn	6	5	Schlechter	5½	5½
Caro	6	5	Teichmann	4½	6½
Cohn	4½	6½	Tschigorin	6½	4½
Charousek	6½	4½	Walbrodt	7½	3½
Englisch	6½	4½	Winawer	3	8
Janowski	7½	3½	Zinkl	4	7

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

The Englishmen Lose Four Wickets in Philadelphia for No Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The final fifteen minutes' play to-day in the international cricket match between the Philadelphia and English teams was sensational in the extreme, the four batsmen for the Englishmen being retired without scoring a run. This is the first of two three-day matches to be played between a picked team of Philadelphians and Capt. Warner's team of amateurs. Nearly all the men on the local team were members of the Philadelphia team which made a cricket tour through England this Summer.

Play began at noon to-day. The Philadelphians went first to bat, and in their inning scored 242 runs. The English team started their innings, and four of their wickets were lost in fifteen minutes without obtaining a single tally. Capt. Warner then made the point that it was too dark to continue play, and the umpire ordered stumps to be drawn. The loss of four wickets for no runs is probably without precedent in a match between high-class teams. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rubicon	126	Buckwa	109
J. A. Gray	120	Agitator	106
Dorian	115	Tremargo	108
Lambent	113	Peacemaker	107
Hanlon	110	Trolley	106
Talisman	109	Banis	105
Aurelian	109	Billall	100
Candelaria	109	Ben Ronald	98

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. One mile.

Deerslayer	140	Brandywine	122
Dutch Skater	137	Braw Lad	119
Hafling	131	Nanki Pooh	116
King T.	129	Parthemax	114
Howard S.	128	Dye	111
Dorian	127	Trillette	111
Yankee Doodle	123	Myrtle Harkness	110

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Previous	116	Headpress	104
Demagogue	114	Silas Rucker	104
Kitefoot	113	La Goleta	104
Blueaway	105	Hairpin	104
Central Trust	103	Saratoga	101
Darien	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special, of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Ben Brush	126	Ornament	117

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Previous	126	High Jinks	109
Handball	124	Mont d'Or	108
Demagogue	121	Fleeting Gold	106
Plaudit	119	Claret Cup	105
Insley	116	D. C.'s Care	102
Alice Farley	114	Momentum	102
Komuraski	113	Aurum	98
San Venado	111	Juliana	97
Banished	110	Miss Rowena	95

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. About two miles and a half.

Lion Heart	163	Counsellor Howe	145
Flushing	153	Royal Scarlet	142
Decapod	153	Contractor	130

Yale's Football Captain Well Again.

TOLEDO, Sept. 24.—James Rogers, Captain of Yale's football team, left to-day for New Haven. He has recovered fully from the typhoid fever, and says he is now in the pink of condition.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Outplay the Champions and Take First Place in the Pennant Race.

12,000 PERSONS SEE THE GAME

Misplays by Corbett and Doyle Prove Disastrous—Nichols Pitches a Fine Game—New Yorks and Washingtons Break Even—Brooklyns Win.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	90	37	.709
Baltimore	87	37	.702
New York	80	46	.635
Cincinnati	70	54	.565
Cleveland	66	59	.528
Washington	58	68	.460
Brooklyn	58	69	.457
Pittsburg	56	69	.448
Chicago	55	71	.437
Philadelphia	54	73	.425
Louisville	51	73	.411
St. Louis	27	96	.220

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 7; New York, 2. (first game.)
New York, 8; Washington, 4. (second game.)
Brooklyn, 10; Philadelphia, 9.
Boston, 6; Baltimore, 4.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Boston in Baltimore.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Magnificent fielding on the part of the Bostons, weak batting by the Orioles at critical moments, tell the whole story of the champions' downfall to-day. It was truly a battle of giants, and the "rooters" of Baltimore, usually so unresponsive to the exigencies of a baseball situation, turned out by droves to see the crack teams contest. Union Park is not the Polo Grounds, so far as seating capacity is concerned, and while 12,000 people at the Harlem arena would hardly more than fill the seats, here they overflowed on to the field, causing a two-base hit ground rule to be adopted. When the gong announced the opening of the struggle, Corbett walked out to the pitcher's box, and the local rooters felt that Baltimore had a fighting chance for the victory.

Corbett worked like a beaver, and for three innings he was successful, but for the rest of the game, or as much of it as he twirled, he was very easy for the visitors. In the eighth he was removed and Dr. Pond substituted. "Kid" Nichols opposed the champions, and it is doubtful whether Nichols has pitched a finer game this season. He was hit freely at times, but when the occasion arose for herculean efforts, he was very successful. One thing that helped him was the eagerness of the champions to hit the ball. All of them except McGraw seemed to have been imbued with the idea that the quicker they hit the ball the better. In the eighth, for instance, when a hit would have meant runs, Keeler, with three balls and no strikes, made a brave effort at the next ball pitched and popped a fly to left.

Jack Doyle did some poor fielding at critical times. Corbett became demoralized at one extremely critical stage of the game, and, after recovering a bunt hit, threw the ball several feet over Doyle's head. The fielding of Long and Tenney was something marvelous. Long especially deserves great credit. He made two magnificent stops of drives that looked good for one base at least. Both these stops were made when men were on second and third bases, and certainly robbed Baltimore of four runs. The umpiring of Hurst and Emslie was perfect.

A base on balls to McGraw, a single by Jennings, and Kelley's two-bagger allowed McGraw and Jennings to score in the first inning.

In Boston's half of the fourth inning Tenney got a base on balls, took third on Lowe's two-bagger, and scored on Doyle's fumble of Stahl's grounder. Long singled in the Boston's fifth and scored on Bergen's two-bagger, while Lowe's single scored Bergen. Nichols singled in the seventh, and Corbett's throw on Hamilton's bunt was so poor that Nichols reached third and Hamilton second. A passed ball scored Nichols, and Doyle's fumble of Tenney's grounder scored Hamilton. Duffy got a base on balls in the eighth inning, stole second, and scored on Long's two-bagger. Baltimore had a great chance in the ninth inning. Doyle, Reitz, Robinson, and McGraw singled, the two former scoring. Quinn, batting for Pond, filed out to Hamilton. A hit by Keeler would have made things interesting, and his effort looked like a hit, but Long made a great jump and caught the ball and had no trouble in "doubling up" Robinson at second. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	2	3	2	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	7	0	2
Reitz, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0
Robinson, c.	0	1	10	1	0
Corbett, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Pond, p.	0	0	1	0	0
*Quinn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	12	27	8	3

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	6	1	0
Lowe, 2d.	0	2	7	0	0
Stahl, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Duffy, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Long, ss.	1	3	3	3	0
Bergen, c.	1	1	5	2	0
Nichols, p.	1	1	2	1	0
Total	6	9	26	11	0

*Batter for Pond. †Pond hit by batted ball.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	0—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Kelley, Lowe, Bergen, Duffy, Long. Three-base hit—Stenzel. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—McGraw, (2,) Jennings, Stahl, Lowe, Long, Duffy. Double plays—Corbett and Jennings; McGraw and Doyle; Long and Lowe. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Corbett, 2; off Nichols, 3; off Pond, 2. Struck out—By Corbett, 6; by Nichols, 2; by Pond, 1. Passed balls—Bergen, Robinson. Wild pitch—Corbett. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Hurst.

GIANTS LOSE AND WIN.

Senators Captured the First Game at the Polo Grounds—The Second Won Easily by New York.

The New Yorks broke even in the "double header" with the Washingtons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The Senators were very aggressive in both games. The first game was won by them rather easily. The Giants were never dangerous, as McJames, the visitors' pitcher, served up a ball that was a complete puzzle to the local players. Experts who watched McJames's work said that he has wonderful control of a drop ball, which he manipulated much to the discomfiture of the home team.

Sullivan's pitching was easy for the Washingtons, and they hit his curves almost at will. Zearfoss caught for the Giants, but his work showed lack of practice. Joyce occupied a seat on the bench, as Davis's hand was well enough for him to play. Wrigley's work at shortstop for the Senators was the real feature of the game. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Getman, rf.	2	4	1	0	0
De M't'e, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Maguire, c.	1	2	7	4	1
Tucker, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Brown, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Reilly, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Wrigley, ss.	0	3	4	3	1
McJames, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	7	15	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	4	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	6	0
Gettig, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
M'Creery, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Clark, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Zearfoss, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	3	0
*Wilmot	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	19	3

*Wilmot batted for Zearfoss in the ninth.

Washington	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—7	
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2	

Earned runs—Washington, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 9; New York, 6. Base on balls—Off McJames, 4; off Sullivan, 5. Struck out—By McJames, 8; by Sullivan, 4. Stolen bases—Davis, Gleason, Zearfoss, Selbach, Getman, Maguire, Reilly. Double play—Gleason, Davis, and Clark. Wild pitches—McJames, 1; Sullivan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Second Game.

The second game was closely contested up to the seventh inning, when the Giants began to hit Mercer's curves, and this, aided by the latter's wildness, allowed the Giants to win easily. "Cy" Seymour acquitted himself admirably in the box for the New Yorks. He had excellent control of the ball, and would have shut out the Senators but for errors by Davis, Tiernan, and Clark. A one-hand catch by Leahy of McCreery's hard drive in the fourth inning was a feature. The game was called at the conclusion of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

| NEW YORK. | R | 1B | PO | A | E |

PEARY TO STAKE HIS LIFE

He Says He Will Remain North Until He Reaches the Pole or Dies in the Attempt.

ESKIMOS TO GO WITH HIM

He Expects Also to Take Another White Companion and a Surgeon —Has Five Years' Leave of Absence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Lieut. R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, arrived in this city last night. Speaking to-day concerning his late expedition and his plans for next year, Lieut. Peary said:

"In addition to securing the meteorite, I laid the plans for next year's expedition, and when I leave again, which will be about the end of next July, it will be to remain up there until I reach the pole or lose my life in the attempt, if it takes five years to accomplish this object.

"Next Summer I shall take my vessel up to Sherard Osborne Fjord, and make that place my base of supplies.

"On the last trip I made arrangements with the arctic Highlanders, a tribe of Eskimos, consisting of 230 men, women, and children, known as the most northerly tribe of human beings on the earth, to put in this coming Winter, obtaining bear, seal, and deer skins for our clothing, and in securing all the walrus meat they can for dog food. I have singled out eight young men of the tribe, with their wives, canoes, dogs, sledges, and tents to accompany me to Sherard Osborne Fjord, which is about 300 miles further north than their present abode.

"My party will consist of a surgeon, possibly another white man, and myself; the rest will be Eskimos. The latter know how to drive dogs, they can go hungry, and know how to get food.

"The conditions under which I shall make the coming expedition are of the most satisfactory character. The American Geographical Society has assured $150,000 to meet all expenses, and I have been given five years' leave of absence. I shall probably have a new ship for next year, though we may use the Hope again. Mrs. Peary will not accompany me.

"I am quite sure that I shall succeed in reaching the pole. Nansen got within 260 miles of it, but Andrée did not have one chance in a thousand when he started to drift over the pole. I do not think Andrée will accomplish anything, and may have lost his life long ere this in his attempt."

NANSEN'S OUTFIT HERE.

Utensils Used by the Explorer on His Dash Toward the Pole Arrive in New York.

The Thingvalla Line steamship Amerika, which arrived yesterday from Christiania, Norway, brought the first consignment of relics from the recent Nansen polar expedition. The famous explorer himself will sail from Liverpool for America on Oct. 16 for an extended lecturing tour beginning at Carnegie Hall, in this city, on Oct. 28. Dr. Nansen may be accompanied on his American tour by Mrs. Nansen and the little scion of the house who arrived on Sept. 17.

A number of the larger articles used on the famous voyage of the Fram are now on exhibition at the Stockholm Exposition. These will be forwarded to this country next month.

The collection that arrived yesterday and which will be put on free exhibition in this city, consists of the various utensils, fashioned for the most part by Nansen and his lieutenant, Johannsen, when they left the Fram in the ice and made a dash for the pole with dogs and sledges. Each article mutely tells a story of hardship, suffering, and daring.

Richard Heard, one of Dr. Nansen's representatives, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard steamship Lucania. He states that interest in Norway is undiminished regarding the fate of Prof. Andrée, who started in a balloon from the Spitzbergen coast on July 11 to go to the north pole.

"I had a long talk with Prof. Andrée last January in Stockholm," said he, "and from what I know of the daring and resourcefulness of the man I will not give up hope of his return even two years hence. He told me he expected to sail north from Spitzbergen across the pole to near the American side, and there meet the reverse air currents that would sweep him to the Lena Delta, in Northern Siberia. His balloon was calculated to remain effective for six weeks."

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

More Evidence Tending to Show that the Alleged Victim Was Not Killed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The defense in the Luetgert trial this morning devoted itself to strengthening the story that Mrs. Louis Luetgert, who, according to the theory of the prosecution, was murdered May 1, had been seen in and around Kenosha, Wis., on May 3, 4, and 5. Two witnesses, one of whom had known Mrs. Luetgert for seven years, positively identified a photograph of Mrs. Luetgert as the picture of the woman she saw at Kenosha on the dates mentioned.

Mrs. Mattie Scherer, Miss Maud Scherer, and Miss Gertrude Miller testified this morning that Emma Schimpke, since she had testified for the prosecution, had said in their hearing that her evidence was entirely false. She said the only reason she testified falsely was to support the evidence of her sister, Gottlieba, who had sworn falsely.

Frank Schiebe, a farmer, who lives near Kenosha, Wis., who had known Mrs. Luetgert for seven years, testified that he met her on a country road near that town on May 4. He said he did not recognize the woman, but he was attracted by her worn and generally exhausted appearance. Afterward, when he learned that Mrs. Luetgert was missing and read a description of the clothing she wore when she disappeared, he was confident he had seen her and that the strange woman he met on the road was she.

Policeman William Smith of Kenosha told of seeing a strange woman at the Northwestern Station in Kenosha at 2 o'clock on the morning of May 5. He positively identified the photograph of Mrs. Luetgert as that of the woman he saw at the station.

Some time ago Judge Tuthill ruled that no evidence tending to show threats to leave her home by Mrs. Luetgert prior to a week previous to her disappearance would be admitted. When the defense began putting on witnesses to-day who testified to hearing the woman make threats to leave during last February and March, this evidence was objected to by the State, and the objection was sustained. The defense had no other evidence, and court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

JAMES STEVENSON PAYS UP.

Father of Grace, the Missing Boston Girl, Settles with Creditors.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—James Stevenson, father of Grace Stevenson, who has been missing for a long time, and a real estate operator, has made a settlement with his creditors in full, and Judge Grant to-day, in the Suffolk Insolvency Court, vacated, upon motion of Dr. Albert Watts, Mr. Stevenson's largest creditor, the insolvency proceedings instituted against him. Dr. Watts alone will receive $20,097.82, which includes principal, interest, and costs.

Peace Declared in Uruguay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Minister Stuart at Montevideo announces the proclamation of peace in Uruguay. He had previously reported that all arrangements had been made looking to peace, but that the plan required the ratification of Congress. It is assumed that this has now been given and that the insurrection is at an end.

Former Slave Honored in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Milton G. Walker, a well-known colored man of Boston, has just been awarded honorable membership in the Council of the Boston Conservatory of Music. He was born a slave in Augusta, Ga., in 1847. He has always taken an interest in music, being quite proficient in piano playing.

MONETARY COMMISSION SITS.

President Edmunds Is Expected to Announce His Committee Appointments on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Monetary Commission resumed its sessions here today. When the commission resumes work next week, it is expected that there will be a full attendance of members, and such an advance made in preliminary arrangements that the sub-committees can be announced and their work begun.

It is understood that President Edmunds has selected the committees, but as several of the members want changes of assignments, the list will not be made public until finally arranged. There will be three main committees, namely, on gold and silver, on United States notes, and on banking and currency.

The members feel that their personal attendance at the sessions of the commission and of the sub-committees is essential to accomplish the work before them during the next ninety days, and for this reason they will be present at the meetings, as far as possible, instead of leaving the work to be shaped while they are widely scattered. The morning session was confined to a general discussion of lines of work.

The discussion at to-night's session was along the same general lines as that which has characterized the meetings during the last two days. At its conclusion the commission adjourned until Monday, when it is expected President Edmunds will announce the committees.

THE REBATE ON BEER STAMPS.

Brewers' Association's Objection Heard by Commissioner Forman—Collection Suspended Until Final Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Commissioner Forman of the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day gave a hearing to counsel for the United States Brewers' Association in opposition to the collection of the seven-and-one-half-cent rebate on beer stamps sold after midnight Friday, July 23, 1897, the time, as held by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the new tariff act went into effect.

The association was represented by Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents. It was contended in behalf of the association that the new tariff act became operative from the exact time when it was approved by the President, and that this approval has no relation back to the beginning of the day or to any other time, and that the rights of the brewers in regard to stamps ordered on July 24, prior to 6 o'clock P. M., stand upon the same ground as do the orders of July 23 or any other day previous. The demand upon the brewers for a repayment of the rebate allowed on stamps purchased on that day, therefore, was held to be without authority of law.

Commissioner Forman, at the conclusion of the hearing, said that the question involved would soon be passed upon by the Board of General Appraisers, and that in all probability the matter finally would be sent to the courts on an agreed state of facts for final determination. Pending such action the Commissioner stated all proceedings in his office would be suspended and Collectors of Internal Revenue would be advised that the bureau would not for the present insist upon the collection of the rebates where the same had been allowed.

TIMBER ON RED CLIFF SOLD.

Government Accepts the Bid of F. L. Gilbert for the Chippewa Forests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Department of the Interior has accepted the bid of Frederick L. Gilbert for all the timber on Red Cliff, Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Wisconsin. It is estimated that the timber amounts to 100,000,000 feet, and Mr. Gilbert's bid is $416,000.

The conditions of the sale provide that Mr. Gilbert shall establish mills on the reservation and manufacture there the lumber to be made from the timber; that he shall cut not less than 10,000,000 feet nor more than 20,000,000 feet a year, and that he shall employ Indian labor when practicable to do so.

TO AVOID PREMATURE BURIAL.

Turin Exposition to Offer Prizes for a Solution of the Problem.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The subject of premature burial is just now attracting great interest in Italy, according to a report of United States Consul Mantius at Turin.

A number of prominent physicians and laymen are at work preparing reports on the subject, which will be made the striking feature of the Medical Department of the National Exposition, next April, at Turin. Reports of a similar kind are expected from all over the world, as prizes will be offered for the best solution of the problem, and the Consul says inestimable good to the cause will result if the people of the United States interest themselves in it.

REPORT ON STEAM VESSELS.

Loss of Life Averaged One for Each 1,882,845 Passengers Carried.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The annual report of Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, shows that approximately 650,000,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the year, and that the number of accidents resulting in loss of life was 26. The number of lives lost by accidents from various causes was 183, a decrease as compared with 1896 of 38. Of the number of lives lost 46 were passengers and 137 belonged to crews of vessels. The report also shows that from Jan. 1, 1871, to June 30, 1897, a period of twenty-six and one-half years, under the law of 1871, the average annual loss of life has been 239 and the average number of steamers inspected 5,673, loss of life of only one person to each 1,882,845 passengers carried, as compared with the loss of one life to each 56,006 passengers carried in 1851.

BRITISH-VENEZUELA UMPIRE.

Fifth Arbitrator Chosen Without King Oscar's Assistance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A final decision has been reached by the arbitrators who are to determine the British-Venezuela boundary line, as to the fifth arbitrator, or umpire, who is to act with them. His name is for the present withheld. It is not Baron Courcel, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, nor King Oscar of Sweden, who was to name the umpire only in case the arbitrators failed to agree.

An agreement was reached without the necessity of calling on the Swedish sovereign. The umpire is a European, but this is said to be without significance, since no question involving the Monroe doctrine is to be submitted to the tribunal. The arbitrators in behalf of Venezuela are Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

NO PRESSURE FOR GOLD.

The Treasury Declines to Pay Express Charges on Consignments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Assistant Secretay of the Treasurer Vanderlip, in answer to inquiries from New York, has said to bankers that they would not be permitted to deposit gold in San Francisco in exchange for currency delivered in New York. They will, however, be allowed to exchange at San Francisco for any kind of currency they might desire, but the Government would not agree to transport the gold at its expense.

At the Sub-Treasury the officials said yesterday that the question of a plethora of gold here was not considered in the decision not to deliver currency in New York for the Australian gold which arrived at San Francisco Thursday. No amount of gold would be unwelcome, but the privilege asked by the consignees of the gold that arrived from Australia would compel the Treasury Department to keep it at San Francisco, where it is not needed, or to pay the expenses of its transportation to the East.

The gold is at the Assay Office at San Francisco, and will be reduced to bars. The cost of transportation by express is $1.75 per $1,000. There is now in the Sub-Treasury here more than $80,000,000 in gold, and the necessities of crop moving have greatly decreased the stock of currency.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day as follows:

G. P. Ball, Berkshire; G. W. Goodman, Clark Mills; C. H. Gibbons, Flackville; M. H. Scott, Fowlerville; F. S. Wendt, Higginsville.

COL. JOHN O'BYRNE IS BACK.

The Lawyer Disappeared in 1889, When an Official Investigation Was in Progress.

Col. John O'Byrne, who disappeared from this city in 1889, returned yesterday from San Francisco, and is staying with his son at Bath Beach. He had been summoned to appear before the Commissioners of Accounts and Docks to testify as to what he knew of a corruption fund of $13,000 that had been raised by the oystermen at the foot of Charles Street to secure the passage of a bill reserving the pier for their exclusive use. Col. O'Byrne was the counsel for the oystermen, and was said to have handled the money.

Tim Shea, the veteran oyster dealer at the foot of Charles Street, was the principal witness and complainant. He said yesterday that in 1884 he secured a three years' lease on the pier where the oyster sloops unload and the oyster dealers have their offices, at $6,500 a year. The other dealers paid their share of the rent to him. In 1887 the lease was taken from him and sold to Jacob I. Hausman at $5,500 a year.

"This matter came to the attention of the Commissioners of Accounts," said he, "and they sent to ask me why, after my paying $6,500 rent, the pier was let for less. I told them some one had received $1,000 for a reduction of the rent, and that James Boyle had handled the money, and had acknowledged it before the Commissioners.

"A scheme was then formed to get a bill passed in Albany reserving the pier for the exclusive use of the oystermen, and the oystermen were told they would have to raise a fund to buy up the legislators. They raised $13,000, and Col. John O'Byrne acted as their counsel and lobbyist. I was asked to contribute, but refused. When the matter came before the Commissioners of Accounts and Docks, they cited Col. O'Byrne to explain his part in the transaction. O'Byrne refused to obey the summons, and the Commissioners secured an order from the Supreme Court compelling him to appear. Before it could be served O'Byrne left the State."

Col. O'Byrne declined last night to see any one. His son said that the Colonel intended to settle in New York, and did not think he would be molested.

IN THE HURRICANE'S TRACK.

Incoming Vessels Report Having Encountered Terrific Seas Off Hatteras.

Many incoming vessels yesterday brought news of rough encounters with the West Indian hurricane which sheered off the coast and swept out to sea on Wednesday. The storm raged off Hatteras with almost unabated fury from early Wednesday morning until late Thursday night, and the seas ran higher than have been encountered for years.

The Atlas Line steamer Andes, which arrived yesterday from Costa Rican ports, had a dangerous encounter with the terrific sea left by the hurricane. Enormous waves shut in the vessel on every side and threatened to engulf her. All hands were ordered on deck, although the seas dashed over the ship so frequently and with such violence as to endanger the lives of the men.

Capt. MacKnight of the Andes said that off Barnegat he passed considerable wreckage, evidently from a schooner.

The coaster Excelsior, which arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, ran squarely into the hurricane, which lasted twenty hours, during which time terrific seas were encountered. The Thingvalla Line steamship Amerika, from Christiania, also passed through the edge of the storm.

The storm was centred yesterday off the Delaware capes, but had lost much of its force.

STUDENTS WITH A GRIEVANCE.

Medical Freshmen Must Go to Columbia University to Attend Lectures.

The freshman class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which will begin work on Oct. 4, and which, it is estimated, will number 200 students, has a grievance. The members of the class who went yesterday to the Vanderbilt Building, in Fifty-ninth Street, to register, learned that the lectures in the course of physics for the year will be held at Columbia University, in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, because the facilities there are better.

The prospective freshmen foresaw that on four days of the week they would have to travel from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for the sake of an unpopular study. Nearly sixty members of the class have already registered. When the class gets together a strong remonstrance is promised.

ROBERT HIBBARD ACQUITTED.

Minister Who Married Him to the Woman He Shot Scored by the Judge.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Robert Hibbard, who shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Phoebe Phillips here three months ago, and who, after his trial was completed yesterday, was married in his cell to the woman whom he had shot, was to-day acquitted.

Judge Thompson, who presided this morning, scored the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan, who performed the ceremony. He said the action was high-handed and monstrous; that the jail officials who permitted it should be dismissed from their positions.

The jury went out at 10 o'clock this morning. The vote at first stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The one man held out until 4:30 this afternoon, when he voted with the others. The bride fainted upon hearing the verdict. The couple came home to this city to-night, but refused to be seen.

Maine's Big Lumber Output.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 24.—Operations at the Bangor lumber boom in 1897 will be the largest for many years, if not the largest on record. The crew is now engaged in rafting out the ninth drive of the season, and on Monday next will go after the tenth drive. The nine drives already rafted aggregate about 55,000,000 feet, and it is expected that there will be three more drives, bringing the total for the season up to 72,000,000 feet, which will be much in excess of the number rafted in 1896, and probably the greatest in the history of the boom. The logs rafted at this boom are for the supply of the big mills at and below Bangor.

W. C. WHITNEY'S GIFT OF $1,000.

He Sends a Check to the President of the Washington-Lee University.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.—W. L. Wilson, President of the Washington-Lee University, to-day received a check for $1,000 from W. C. Whitney of New York to be applied to the fund for the erection of the Tucker Memorial Hall at the university.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Rev. Dr. Potter to Direct the Cosmopolitan Institution.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, who was in this city to-day, said that he had accepted the Presidency of the Cosmopolitan Educational University Extension. Dr. Potter has begun his new work, and will shortly take up his residence in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, which will be the headquarters of the institution.

Dr. Potter was born in this city in 1836, his father being Bishop Alonzo Potter. He was graduated from Union College in 1861 and later from Berkeley Divinity School. From 1862 to 1871 he was Secretary and Professor of Ethics at Lehigh University. In 1871 he was elected President of Union College. He held the office for thirteen years. In 1884 he accepted the Presidency of Hobart College. Shortly after his election to this position he was chosen Bishop of Nebraska, but declined the office. He remained at the head of Hobart until last Spring, when he resigned. He has been living at Saratoga since then. He is a brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York.

Won a Scholarship at Rome.

Joseph McLoughlin of 234 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, the eighteen-year-old son of Frank McLoughlin, a well-known Republican politician, has won a free scholarship, a five years' tuition in the American College, at Rome. Once in every five years a free scholarship in the American College is awarded a diocese by the Holy See. Young McLoughlin was a student at St. John's Seminary, and at the last examination stood at the head of his class, receiving 98 per cent. He will leave for Rome early next month.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York to be Held Here Next Week.

CHURCH MATTERS IN DISPUTE

Important Parish Questions That Will Come Before the Body for Decision —Parish Lines That May Have to be Readjusted to Suit Complaining Rectors.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York will begin in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, next Wednesday morning, Bishop Potter presiding. The convention sermon will be preached at 10 A. M. by Canon Gore of Westminster, London, at the invitation of the Bishop.

There are a number of important diocesan matters awaiting action, some of which come before this convention, others before the Standing Committee, while still others are to be acted upon by the Bishop alone. One of these is the selection of a Chaplain to the Bishop. The position has been filled for about two years by the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, who recently accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, Saginaw, Mich. No fund exists out of which to pay the salary of a Chaplain. As it is realized that the Bishop of so large and important a diocese as New York is in great need of the assistance which Chaplains render, such a salary may be provided.

The committee appointed last year to report on the Church Army movement will make its report, and the standing of the army be determined.

Objections made by Dr. Da Costa of the Church of St. John the Evangelist to the removal of the Chapel of the Comforter to 10 Horatio Street from Jane Street and Greenwich Avenue, may reach the Standing Committee. Mr. Grant asserts that the chapel in its present location is no nearer the Church of the Evangelist than it was in its former location.

Another vexed question is the consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's parishes, which may be considered. Both congregations ratified the matter, but it still requires the approval of Bishop Potter and a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is opposed by John H. Comer, a Vestryman of St. Ann's, who claims that an undue proportion of the amount received from the sale of St. Ann's is being given to St. Matthew's. He says he is acting for deaf-mutes, for whom he proposes to build a chapel up town. Pending settlement, the Rev. Rockland T. Homans is maintaining services at St. Matthew's and the congregation of St. Ann's is worshipping in the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, has a mission in West Forty-first Street under charge of the Rev. J. C. Sturgis. It grew to such proportions that new quarters were provided for it. It is now claimed that the location of these quarters interferes with rights of other parishes and that permission was not obtained before locating it. The objection is made by the Standing Committee.

A decision will probably be reached in the case of the Church of the Transfiguration, which sold its chapel in Sixty-ninth Street, near the Boulevard, to become the parish church of St. Stephen's, now situated in Forty-sixth Street. During the Summer a member of St. Stephen's Vestry has fitted up the chapel on his own account, intending to turn it over to the congregation when canonical permission for its use shall have been obtained. Objection to the creation of the new parish is made by Dr. Shipman of Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. The permission of the Bishop and of the Standing Committee is required. St. Stephen's claims to already have that of the former.

The congregation that formerly worshipped in the Transfiguration, and now holding services in a hall adjoining the Sherman Square Hotel, with the Rev. Lawson Rich in charge, has applied for permission to form a new parish and to be granted a location and parochial limits. The matter is now before the Bishop.

Still another matter is the case of the Church of the Archangel, in St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. It has been sold to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle and possession given, and it is to be torn down. The parish is still in existence, and may be represented at the coming convention. There is said to be little left of it save the rector, the Rev. R. W. Kenyon. The congregation is worshipping in Morningside Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoons, and seeking a new rector who will undertake the work of getting them back to their former prosperity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Sept. 26.

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SUBJECT—Review of the quarter's lessons.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.—Matt. v., 16.

The lessons which have engaged our attention during the last three months have all been taken from the second section of the "Acts"—that section which sets forth the instrument God uses to build up His kingdom. The power, as we have seen, is the Spirit of God. The Instrument is the Word of God. In reviewing these lessons, without any formal examination of each lesson let us look at—

The places to which it has been carried.

The persons employed and interested in carrying it.

The proclamation it has made wherever carried.

The course opened with an account of the second great missionary effort made by the Christian Church to carry out its Master's command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi., 15.) Like the first, this second effort began at Antioch in Syria. It was the new centre of Christian influence and activity. There, it will be remembered, the believers were not called by their Hebrew name of their Lord, Jesu-ites, but by His Roman name, Christians, so significant of their worldwide mission.

The Places.

The course opens with Barnabas and John Mark going together to the Island of Cyprus. At the same time Paul and Silas set out to visit the Disciples in Asia Minor. Going north from Antioch through Upper Syria, and then following the coast, they turned to the left and entered Cilicia. Then, passing through the "Cilician Gates," they descended into the plain on the other side of Mount Taurus, and visited Derbe and Lystra. After encouraging the churches there they entered the region of Phrygia and Galatia, and by various interpositions of Divine Providence their steps were directed still to the northwest, until they reached Troas, on the Aegean Sea. There a night vision directed them to cross the sea and enter Europe. At once they obeyed this intimation of the Spirit, and, taking vessel, they entered Philippi, the chief city of that part of Macedonia through its port, Neapolis. There they preached for "many days," (xvi., 18,) with mingled success and opposition. Then, following the great Egnatian road, going toward the south, and passing through Amphipolis and Apolonia, they came to Thessalonica, the capital of Northern Greece. After a short stay there they were obliged to flee to Berea, and again from there to Athens, and then Paul went on to Corinth. There he was joined by his companions, and there they remained for eighteen months, for God had much people in that city. (xviii., 10-11.) At the end of that time they returned through Ephesus and Cesarea to Jerusalem. After a short stay there they again returned to Antioch. So the second missionary journey was completed.

After spending "some time" in Antioch, (xviii., 23,) how long is not recorded, Paul entered upon his third great missionary journey. He was accompanied by Silas, and afterward Timothy joined them. The details of the beginning of this journey are not recorded with any fullness. The narrative simply says that he "went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening the Disciples," and "having passed through the upper coasts" he "came to Ephesus." (xviii., 23; xix., 1.) There he remained three years. During that time he made at least one flying visit to Corinth. At the end of it he went, probably by water, to Troas, and after a short stay there he continued his journey to Neapolis and Philippi. How long he remained in that city we do not know, but during that time he probably visited the region of Illyricum. (Romans xv., 19.) Then he continued his journey to the south, and, passing through Thessalonica, Berea, and Athens, he again reached Corinth, where he remained for three months.

Then he proposed to return by water to Jerusalem with the contributions intrusted to him for the poor. Just before sailing, however, he discovered a plot to kill him, and at once he changed his plans and journeyed overland to Philippi. While his companions went on to Troas, he remained probably for at least a week in Philippi. Then taking a vessel from Neapolis, he rejoined them at Troas, and, as we saw in last week's lesson, went on to Miletus. There he met the elders of the church in Ephesus. The story of this meeting closed the quarter's lessons.

This third missionary journey was never completed by his return to Antioch. He reached, as we will see hereafter, Jerusalem in due time, but there he was so set upon by his enemies that the Chief Captain of the Roman guards was obliged to rescue him from their hands. As the result, he was finally sent as a prisoner to Rome to stand before "Cæsar's judgment seat." (xxv. 10.)

The Persons.

In all these journeys the principal messenger, in every place, was St. Paul. In the first missionary journey he was intimately associated with Barnabas, but when he set out on the second they parted from each other, and were never joined together in work again. Younger men, as Silas and Timothy, were now to be his helpers. These two appear to have been with him in nearly every place he visited.

At Philippi, principal among those awakened by the Word, were Lydia, from Thyatira—the slave girl possessed of a spirit of divination—and the keeper of the prison. At Thessalonica he was courteously received by Jason into his house, and when assault was made upon him by the Jews, Jason became his security. At Athens, Dionysius the Areopagite, and a prominent woman named Damaris became his disciples and friends. At Corinth he lodged and worked with Aquila and Priscilla; the house of Titus Justus was opened to him when driven from the synagogue; and Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, became his friend and supporter. Probably Gaius and Secundas (1 Corinthians, i., 14-16) were also there numbered among the disciples. There Gallio, the Proconsul, protected him from the violence of the mob; and Sosthenes, a ruler of some synagogue, and probably an active instigator of the opposition, was beaten by the Greeks. At Ephesus he heard of the eloquent Apollos, a man mighty in the Scriptures, and who had learned to know the truth more perfectly from Aquila and Priscilla, but he did not meet him, as he had gone to Corinth. He, however, afterward, returned to Ephesus, probably while Paul was there, (1 Corinthians, xvi., 12.) After Paul had preached there three months, the opposition on the part of the Jews became so bitter that he was obliged to withdraw, as at Corinth, from the synagogue, and accept the use of the school of one Tyrannus as a place of meeting and preaching. Then the failure of the attempt of the seven sons of a Jewish priest, named Sceva, to cast out devils, as Paul had done, greatly prospered his work, so that "the Word of God grew mightily and prevailed," (xix., 20.) So he continued to labor there until full three years had passed away.

Then, soon after the uproar caused by Demetrius, the silversmith, in which two of his traveling companions, Gaius and Aristarchus, were roughly handled, he prepared to make his contemplated visit to Macedonia. In anticipation of this he had some time before sent Timothy and Erastus into that region. If this Erastus was the same as the "chamberlain," or Treasurer, of Corinth, (Rom., xvi., 22,) it is probable that both he and Timothy accompanied Paul through Macedonia and Achaia. If not, he may have soon returned to Ephesus.

When Paul left Corinth after three months' stay to return to Jerusalem, seven brethren accompanied him, viz., Sopater of Berea, Aristarchus and Secundus of Thessalonica, Gaius of Derbe, Timothy of Lystra, with Tychicus and Trophimus, both from some part of Asia, probably of Ephesus, (xxi., 29.) As most of these probably represented churches which had responded to Paul's appeal for the poor of Jerusalem, it is more than likely that they went all the way with him to that city. On this journey, at Philippi, Luke also joined the party, and became Paul's companion in travel, in suffering, and in work, from that time until he accompanied him as a prisoner to Rome.

Such were the men associated with St. Paul, and such were the places they visited. Some of these places were inhabited by rude, uncultivated heathen, as in the region of Phrygia and Galatia. Most of them, however, were places of high intellectual culture, refinement, and wealth, but they were polluted with all the corruptions of a sensuous idolatry. Good Roman roads by land, and many vessels by sea, made it comparatively easy to go from place to place, while the fact that Paul was a free-born Roman citizen procured for him the full protection of the Roman law wherever he made it known.

The Preacher.

Now in all these journeys, Paul and his companions were influenced by but one motive. They had themselves seen a great light, and they longed to bring others into the same light. They saw the condition of society wherever they went, but whether it was to the rough mountaineers of Phrygia, or to the cultivated philosophers of Athens, or the rich and sensual Corinthians, they had but one message. They told "the story of Jesus and His love." Their great object does not appear to have been so much to improve the condition of society—of man with man—as it was to bring men into new relations with God. If that was accomplished, the condition of society would necessarily improve.

From the Word of God they showed men the grace of God. From His works, they showed them His sovereignty. Before this sovereign and gracious God, they showed that all men stood guilty and condemned. They were all sinners. There was no difference. They were sinners because they had not come up to the requirements of God's law. Therefore they were under the condemnation of that law.

But in His infinite grace this sovereign and almighty God had sent His own Son to be the Saviour of the world. The Scriptures testified of Him, and declared that He must die, and rise again. By His perfect obedience and by His death, He satisfied all the claims of God's righteous law. Believing this, the penitent sinner could find pardon and peace. And not only did they proclaim this great Gospel of a Saviour's love, but they assured them that this Saviour would come again "the second time without sin unto salvation." Then every believing disciple would not only be with Him in His glory, but like Him in character.

Moreover, the acceptance of this grace revealed in the Word of God changed both the character and conduct of men in the present time. Wherever this "love of God was shed abroad in the heart of the Holy Ghost" men no longer lived to themselves, but to Him who loved them and gave Himself for them. They saw that their standing before God was not conditioned on their conduct, but upon their relation to Jesus Christ, and His redemption. So they lived and labored with a new impulse—that they might have to give to him that needed—and to the extension of His Kingdom who had redeemed them. That this was no mere idle dream or theory of religious enthusiasts, little by little it was seen that the leaven of the Gospel affected the whole lump. Men passed out of the corruption of heathenism into Christianity and civilization.

Thus, as the first quarter's lessons gave us the history of faith—and the second showed how acceptable works grew out of justifying faith—so this third quarter has set before us, in a very striking manner, the atonement of Jesus Christ. It has presented Him as the object of faith, and the source of works. No wonder that the course closes with an earnest admonition to "Watch—Take heed" lest this glorious Gospel be corrupted or perverted.

Questions on the Lessons.

From what section of the Acts have our recent lessons been taken, and what does that section set forth?

Under what three heads may we review these lessons?

Where did the second missionary effort begin, and what was the significance of its beginning there?

Where did Barnabas and John Mark go?

What places did Paul and Silas visit on this second missionary journey?

What is said of the beginning of the third missionary journey?

How long did Paul remain in Ephesus, and where did he go from that place?

How long did he stay in Corinth—to what places did he go from there, and why?

Why was this third missionary journey never completed?

Who accompanied Paul in these journeys, and whom did they meet at Philippi, at Thessalonica, and at Athens?

What happened at Corinth, and who aided Paul?

What happened at Ephesus, and where did Paul go from thence?

Who accompanied Paul when he left Corinth, and who joined him at Philippi?

What actuated Paul and his companions in these journeys, and what was the great object of their preaching?

What did they show from the word, and from the works of God?

What provision did they declare God had made for man?

What was the result of accepting the grace of God?

What have the three quarters' lessons thus set forth, and what is the logical exhortation?

JEWISH NEW YEAR.

Observance of the Festival of Rosh Hashanah to Begin To-morrow.

Sunset to-morrow will mark the beginning of the Jewish New Year, the festival of Rosh Hashanah, and, according to Jewish tradition, the five thousand six hundred and fifty-eighth year since the creation of the universe.

With the exception of Yom Kippur, (the Day of Atonement,) this is the most important holiday in the Jewish calendar, and its observance is not confined to the orthodox alone, as even the reformed Jews hold it in strict reverence. The former, however, celebrate it for two days, so that with them the holiday will not end until Tuesday at sunset. The reason for a two-day celebration by the orthodox is that the date of the festival is somewhat doubtful, and in order not to miss the correct date orthodox Jews the world over, with the exception of those living in Palestine, keep the new year two days. In Palestine they do not regard this precaution as necessary, and there even the most orthodox celebrate but one day.

The services in the temples and synagogues on New Year's Day are quite elaborate and the ritual somewhat more lengthy than on ordinary festivals. Following the New Year come the ten days of penitence, the last of which is the Day of Atonement.

In the synagogues where the orthodox ritual is observed services will be held to-morrow evening immediately after sunset and the following day shortly after sunrise, about an hour after noon, and in the evening immediately before sunset. The reformed temples will have brief services to-morrow evening and a ceremonial service Monday morning.

Social Purity League.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Tipton will entertain the members at 54 West Eighteenth Street. Reports of committees and officers will occupy the afternoon, after which tea will be served. Especial endeavors will be made during the coming Winter to effect the passage of a bill by the Legislature embodying the seventh commandment in a statutory law. Two members will be chosen as representatives at the Women's National Organization Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 26 to 28. Reports will be presented from the Hospital Auxiliary Department, the Christian League Industrial Home, on East Twelfth Street, and other departments, and plans and methods for the ensuing Winter will be discussed.

Cornerstone to be Laid.

The cornerstone of the new building of St. Paul's Congregational Church, Franklin Avenue, Nutley, N. J., the Rev. James A. Fairley, pastor, will be laid this afternoon. Addresses are expected from the Rev. Drs. Baldwin of East Orange, Bradford of Montclair, W. H. Ward of New York, and the Rev. Howard L. Bliss of Upper Montclair.

Rally Day in Brooklyn.

To-morrow is general Sunday school rally day in Brooklyn. The programme has been arranged by the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, and will be followed in many schools.

Catholic Church News.

Archbishop Keane will sail from this city for Rome on Oct. 23 without receiving the nomination for the vacant See of New Orleans.

Bishop Clancey of Sligo, Ireland, who has been traveling in this country, will be in this city the coming week, as he sails for home Sept. 29.

Priests of St. Michael's Church, Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, will celebrate the Feast of St. Michael, the patron saint of the church, on Oct. 2.

Father Albert, founder of St. Anthony's Shrine, at Butler, N. J., has been transferred to Caillicoon, N. Y. Services at the famous shrine will still be conducted as heretofore.

The old house at 7 State Street, known as the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, is found too small for the great number of immigrant girls arriving from Ireland. Father Michael Henry, who is in charge, is about to make many alterations in the building and to enlarge the dormitories and halls.

At the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of America, to be held in New York City early in October, a new plan for the administration of the affairs of the Indians now under Catholic tutelage will be announced. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions is to be abolished.

Transfers of priests made by Archbishop Corrigan in the archdiocese during the week are: The Rev. M. Aylward of St. Augustine's Church, made pastor of the Church of St. Joseph, Wurtsborough, N. Y., to succeed Morgan J. O'Conner, who has been commissioned to form a new parish on the west side, in this city; J. H. Bigley, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, Fort Washington, transferred to the church at West New Brighton, S. I., from which W. C. Poole comes to the Church of St. Elizabeth, in this city; F. P. Duffy, who has been on duty in Haverstraw, N. Y., returns to the Catholic University at Washington, to resume his studies; Father F. Dunphy is transferred from West Park to Nanuet, in place of P. J. Arnold, who is appointed chaplain to the Sisters of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, 357 East Fifty-fifth Street; M. J. Fitzpatrick, transferred from St. Mary's Church to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Lafayette Place, and J. M. McHugh, transferred to the former church; P.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Half a King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20. Matinée—2:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man o' War's Man—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Old Homestead—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—1:30 and 3:30.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

MR. PLATT'S REPUBLICANISM.

The furious campaign already instigated, though not avowedly carried on by Senator PLATT, is a campaign against a single candidate. Mr. LOW is the only candidate in the field. He is also the only candidate who has any chance of beating Tammany. To strengthen him is to weaken Tammany. To weaken him is to strengthen Tammany. The assaults upon him are calculated to help Tammany. Therefore Senator PLATT is working for a Tammany victory.

Everybody sees this. But perhaps everybody does not see the treachery which Senator PLATT's course involves to the National party which he professes to support. He not only professes to support it, but he professes that his conduct in this coming municipal election is determined by its interests. It is true that he has properly nothing more to do with this municipal election than any other citizen of Tioga County. It is true also that his own party has pronounced in favor of the separation of municipal elections from State and National politics. He insists upon regarding the first election to the Mayoralty of New York as the skirmish line of the next Presidential campaign, and its result as "the first gun for 1900." In that manifesto with which he began his campaign, he set forth that clean streets and honest police and good schools and pleasant parks and good municipal administration in general were of no consequence at all to the people of New York in comparison with the necessity of rebuking anarchism.

But how do his performances affect the chances of 1900. A separate Republican nomination is the most important contribution he can make to the success of Tammany. What the success of Tammany means, according to Mr. PLATT, appears in the manifesto in question, published May 8:

"Tammany is the regular Democratic Party. Its leaders have identified themselves and their organization with the Chicago platform. Their main idea, no doubt, is local plunder. * * * But the effect of victory would be the same in any case. It would give to Tammany Hall $70,000,000 a year to spend for three years in the upbuilding of an organization which, as everybody knows, will act with the National Bryanite party in the next Presidential election."

This is Senator PLATT's own showing of the result to which he is contributing to the utmost of his power by refusing the support of his organization to the only candidate who has a chance of averting it by his election. There is not a man or a woman or a child within the limits of Greater New York who imagines that a separate Republican ticket can possibly be elected. There can be very few adult males at large who do not see that the only effect and the only object of the running of such a ticket by Senator PLATT must be to secure the election of a Tammany candidate. The Platt candidate for Mayor will be put up merely to divide the anti-Tammany vote.

It is not difficult to see where Senator PLATT would find his account in such an arrangement. In control of a Republican Legislature at Albany his opportunities for blackmailing a Tammany Government in New York would be continual and great. They might extend to finding places in the municipal service for needy and useful Republican workers from up the State. But assuredly they would not weaken the power of Tammany to build up the organization the adverse power of which "in the next Presidential election" Senator PLATT professes to apprehend.

The result which he professed in May most to fear is precisely the result which in September he is doing his utmost to bring about. The government of the city by Tammany is not so dreadful to him as the government of the city in its own interest and not in the interests of any political party. And in his labors to put Tammany into power to fight the Republican Party in 1900 he tries to make it appear that he has the co-operation of the Republican National Administration! He has succeeded in showing how much he is of a "good Republican." The showing ought not to be lost upon the Republicans to whom he will appeal to support him in assisting Tammany, instead of voting that the Municipal Government shall neither help nor harm either National party.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The logic of Gen. TRACY's telegram to QUIGG is even worse than its politics. "If in the grave crisis which now confronts all friends of good government in Greater New York," he says, "it is necessary in the judgment of the Republican Convention to nominate me for the Mayoralty I shall not resist the judgment of the convention."

In the grave crisis which confronts the friends of good government it is necessary that Gen. TRACY should not be nominated. His acceptance intensifies the crisis. When danger confronts sane and sensible men they straightway try to avoid it or remove its cause. They do not take steps to increase it and make it fatal. Gen. TRACY's reasoning is topsy-turvy.

The judgment which he so meekly promises not to resist is bad judgment. It is his duty to resist it. Professing a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the friends of good government, he puts himself unreservedly in the hands of the enemies of good government. He subordinates his own will to the will of the Platt machine. He has signed away his liberty of action. He has cast himself into the conspiracy to punish the Citizens' Union by making certain the election of the Tammany candidate.

Gen. TRACY has an honorable record of public service, but he stains it by this action. It is his own fault if men deny him the virtue of sincerity and dismiss with contemptuous incredulity his expression of solicitude for the friends of good government.

However, Gen. TRACY has crawled into the bed that PLATT has made for him, and we suppose he will lie in it, but for the sake of his immortal soul we hope not comfortably. The fathers teach that to sin under compulsion and with repugnance and pain is venial, but mortal is the sin of him who hath joy in it. The main question now is, What will the Republicans do? Where will the bulk of the party bring up? Will they join the real friends of good government in the effort to elect Mr. LOW, take the city business out of politics, and make the public interest and the people's welfare the controlling force in administration? Or will they surrender to the trumpery appeal of "regularity," stumble in the path of civic duty, and scurry back into PLATT's camp? Will the Republican newspapers be able to keep up their independence to the end, opposing the regularly nominated candidate of their own party organization?

It is a pretty stiff test for them and for all Republicans. PLATT knows that, for has he not scores of times seen the discipline of the party and its sentiment of regularity triumph over principle, roll morality in the mire, and make good men vote for the vilest things because he bade them?

We shall watch the behavior of the respectable Republicans under this test with interest not unmixed with anxiety. On their decision depends not only the possibility of electing Mr. LOW, but the hope of establishing the principle of non-partisan government.

A CIVIL SERVICE PRINCIPLE.

Those who believe in a rigid application of the principles of civil service reform to the municipal service need not be alarmed by the decision of the Attorney General of this State in regard to the appointment of the Chief of Police in this city. The matter seemed to have grave significance to many persons because the Chief was not obliged to pass a competitive examination, and even the Police Commissioners themselves were not certain of the legality of their action, for they made the appointment provisionally, holding it subject to the opinion of Attorney General HANCOCK. That official's opinion was called forth by a letter from the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, and it embodies certain principles, based partly on common sense and partly on experience, which ought to be kept constantly in sight.

The Attorney General settles the legality of the action by stating that provision has been made by law for the exemption of the Chief of Police from the competitive class. But he puts forth what might be called the equity of the case in some cogent considerations. He notes that the Chief is a commanding officer, and he very properly says that many officers of the police force might pass perfectly a competitive examination and yet be unfitted for the post of Chief. This embodies a principle which is always borne in mind by sensible advocates of civil service reform. The qualities which fit a man for a position of command or an executive post cannot all be discovered by the most searching examination. Too many of them belong not to intellect, but to character.

This principle is well recognized at the military and naval academies of the United States, in which competitive examinations determine almost everything bearing on the standing of the cadets. But the young gentleman who obtains the highest percentage in his studies does not always get the coveted post of Adjutant at West Point, and that, too, in spite of the fact that his examination is wholly on his professional studies. It might seem at a first glance that a young man who could answer correctly all the examination questions in military engineering, ordnance and gunnery, tactics, grand strategy, military history, and kindred topics would be best fitted to take the leading military position among the cadets, a body of purely military students.

But the authorities recognize that such is not always the case. The custom is to award the posts of Adjutant and Cadet Captains to first-class men who pass satisfactory examinations, though not necessarily the most satisfactory, but who also have in their earlier years at the academy the qualities of men fit to command. We are not now discussing the fitness of Chief MCCULLAGH, but simply a principle involved in his appointment. It is a principle which has a wide bearing, and it can only be applied properly by men qualified fully to judge of the fitness of a candidate for an important post.

STONES FROM A GLASS HOUSE.

Here's food for mirth! Gen. E. C. O'BRIEN, LL. D. and President of the Department of Docks, puts Controller FITCH on a superheated gridiron before the Citizens' Union and publicly broils him to a cinder. You must not put this man on your ticket, says the General, LL. D. He is full of "pure cussedness." He has more ways of being a middle-of-the-road obstructionist than I have of construing the third satire of JUVENAL.

"The greater city should have at the head of its Finance Department a man of unquestioned rectitude and honesty of motive," continues Gen. O'BRIEN; "he should be a man of broad mind with the capacity to grasp large subjects, and he should be a man capable of rising above petty personalities and treating municipal questions on their merits."

Now, where on earth did the learned and scholarly General get all these notions? By introspection? Does this clear light of wisdom emanate from the lamp of personal experience? Did the violent impact of his broad mind upon the problems of the water front kindle a great white flame out of whose shining he is able to farm out effulgence to the benighted Citizens' Union?

The appointment of Gen. O'BRIEN has shed thick sheets of lustre on Mayor STRONG's administration. They would have been thicker and more lustrous but for the General's invincible diffidence. Even his LL. D. (Georgetown College) has been kept under a bushel. We shall never know O'BRIEN in his length, breadth, and thickness until EDWIN EINSTEIN and JOHN MONKS write him up as he has written up the Controller. They know him intimately. They have sat with him in the Dock Board nearly three years. Newspaper reports of board meetings have frequently reflected their opinions of his capacity to grasp large subjects, as well as of his custom of getting upon the mountain tops of public spirit, far above petty personal matters, in taking a view of municipal questions. They keep a gridiron, too.

Gen. O'BRIEN comes from Plattsburg. He has not been long in New York. The people of the city know Mr. FITCH better than they know the General. Their opinion of Controller FITCH's qualifications for his post at the head of the Finance Department is too well established to be shaken by Gen. O'BRIEN's attack. It will do its object no harm.

Mr. FITCH has been a conspicuously faithful and vigilant officer. He is a most intelligent and wide-awake guardian of the city's interests. The city can't do better than to keep him in his present office. It is a pretty strong proof of his fitness that his name has been under consideration by the Citizens' Union, by the Democrats; and we understand by the Republicans also. Mr. FITCH is a Democrat, but not a Tammany man. It would be an act of wisdom for the Citizens' Union and both the political parties to nominate him for Controller. He would then be a non-partisan candidate in the fullest sense of the word.

The Controller should be a citizen of the present City of New York.

WHY NOT BLAME ELKINS?

We regret to see that The Sun is so deeply moved by disappointment over the opinion of Attorney General MCKENNA as to the meaning of the discriminating duty section of the Dingley law as to be disrespectful to the Administration. This at any time is unwise in a party newspaper; it is in this case doubly so, in that it is apt to hurt The Sun's influence with its own party by imputing blame to the wrong man and by suggesting something like rebellion against the constituted authorities.

It is to be presumed that Attorney General MCKENNA discharged his duty as he understood it under the obligations of his oath of office. A very vexatious question was to be settled. Upon his decision the Treasury Department and its customs officers would either impose grievous and irritating and, we believe, unnecessary taxes upon a vast amount of commerce or they would not. The decision of the Attorney General was that the taxes should not be imposed.

We do not see how The Sun can properly hold the Attorney General to account for the failure of the American Pacific railways to make a better job of their attempt to close out Canadian railway business with the United States. There is good Republican authority for the belief that the section nullified by Attorney General MCKENNA's opinion—at least, until Congress meets—was "sneaked" or "slipped" or "manipulated" into the Dingley bill. The eager conspirators blundered; they overlapped each other; they so beclouded their grab as to afford the Attorney General an opportunity to decide against them; and the scandalous reports concerning the way in which the legislation was procured invited him to give to the public, rather than to certain interested railroads, the benefit of the doubt.

Loyalty to the party should have forbidden The Sun from accusing Mr. MCKENNA of having shaped his opinion "for the convenience of official timidity and the accommodation of local, selfish, and alien interests." It should think better of Mr. MCKENNA than that. And while there was something lacking of convincing clearness in the very wise opinion of the Attorney General, it seems to us intolerable to admit that a Republican newspaper should describe it as proof of "Judge MCKENNA's uncommon power of obfuscation." Decency, gentlemen, decency.

Further than that, it is obviously improper, not to say unlawful, for those who looked for a very different opinion from a Republican—and presumably protectionist—Attorney General to counsel or suggest rebellion. Yet this has been done by the defeated suitor, who would have Collectors on the Canadian border disregard the decision of the legal adviser of Secretary GAGE, impose the discriminating duty of 10 per cent., and force those who wish to escape payment to pay and await the action of the courts.

Collectors will not follow this advice—at least, very few of them. Even Mr. ELKINS, with his abounding influence in the Senate, would be unable to prevent the prompt confirmation of the successors of Collectors who should be rash enough to fly in the face of the Administration. As for the assertion that Mr. MCKENNA, by his decision of Sept. 21, reversed a decision made by him on Aug. 11 that appeared to uphold the discriminating duty, it would be graceful for Republican newspapers to assume that even an Attorney General of great ability might in the course of a month change his opinion about a law scandalously made and admittedly not expressing the intent of the Congress. Mr. ELKINS says he is willing to take all the blame. Why not blame ELKINS?

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The suggestion of a public hearing upon the question of the Botanical Garden that is to be in Bronx Park, made in THE TIMES on Thursday, was taken up by the Mayor in the meeting of the Board of Estimate that same day and adopted by that body. It is very creditable to the Mayor's open-mindedness that he should have taken this course, because in previous meetings he had appeared as the champion of the plans adopted by the Trustees of the garden against all critics and comers. But it is only one of a number of instances of Mr. STRONG's willingness to hear reason, even after he has formed an opinion upon imperfect evidence.

It is to be expected that the public hearing which the board has set for next Wednesday will be rather an array of authorities than a series of arguments. Reasoning upon such a subject will not make much of an impression except to minds prepared by some special training to appreciate it. Moreover, the facts upon which the arguments in this case would have to be based can scarcely be appreciated without some special preparation, including an inspection of the site upon which the proposed buildings are to stand. A design which may appear in itself unobjectionable and creditable may lose much of its point by reason of unfavorable surroundings. In this case it is the effect of the buildings upon the surroundings, rather than of the surroundings upon the buildings, that is in question. "The surroundings" are in fact a passage of natural scenery which the city has acquired at great expense, by reason of its beauty and attractiveness, for a public park. Whether the buildings do not needlessly injure this scene and whether they could not be disposed otherwise and elsewhere to better advantage are questions not for architects or botanists or gardeners, but for landscape architects. An architect looks, quite naturally, to the best effect of his work without considering the sacrifice in other directions. A botanist and a gardener equally consider only the most favorable conditions for the growth and exhibition of their plants. It is the maker of parks who has to reconcile these requirements with the requirement that the Botanical Garden shall, if possible, enhance the attractiveness of the park and shall at least do it no avoidable injury. And it was experts in park making that the Park Board invoked because they did not appear to have been invoked by the Trustees of the garden.

The question being thus one of authority, should be decided by the expert opinion which the charter of the greater city provides shall prevail in all such cases. We do not mean to argue the specific points at issue, but we do not find impressive the argument of a correspondent printed in another column. It is not true in this case that "more may be lost by delay than by inferior taste." Except to owners of property at the entrance to Bronx Park, who may desire that crowds should be brought to it at the earliest possible moment and by any possible means, it is more desirable that the work should be delayed even for years than that it should be begun wrong at once. Considering that the "Zoo" as well as the garden is to occupy Bronx Park, the injury to the park from an "inferior" treatment of more than a third of its area will be "very great" indeed. Nor do we see that because THE TIMES has made "a good stand" for the right treatment of the question therefore it should abandon that stand in favor of going to work anyhow.

THE EXAMINATION OF MR. EDSON.

The first account of the examination of Mr. EDSON, the new Assistant Superintendent of Schools, under the civil service law, gave ground for the inference that the examination was not suited to test practically the fitness of the applicant for appointment. Mr. EDSON had a record which fairly established the presumption that he was competent, and his failure to reach the minimum standing of 85 on the examination justified the inference, either that he was not so competent as his record showed or that the examination was not adapted to bring out his competence.

The explanation seems to be that, apparently from a desire to promote the convenience of the Board of Education and of Mr. EDSON himself, he took an examination on questions that had not been so carefully prepared and revised as is usual and necessary in such cases, and that his answers were not so thoroughly considered in the marking as is also usual. On the other hand, Mr. EDSON took the examination without availing himself of the preliminary notice of its general scope and nature to which every candidate is entitled, possibly having the impression that it was intended only as a formality.

It is within the discretion of the Civil Service Board to give a new examination in cases where they are convinced that justice has not been done or the real purpose of the law fully attained, and they have decided to do so in this instance. With a properly prepared series of questions and reasonable preparation on the part of the applicant there is no reason to doubt that his fitness will be adequately tested, and that is what the law requires and its friends desire.

Gen. TRACY is a nisi prius candidate—in the field until election unless sooner withdrawn.

The Hon. RICHARD KERENS of St. Louis is in town. He heartily sustains Mr. PLATT in determining to run a straight Republican ticket. The Tweed Ring and the Star Route Ring have now been heard from. Both are with PLATT. Will somebody speak up for the Crédit Mobilier?

As Senator J. K. JONES is a truthful man and Senator MURPHY, whatever may be his shortcomings, is not a forged proxy statesman, we conclude that The New York Herald is misinformed when it says, in a dispatch from Chicago, that JONES denies having sent a letter advising the avoidance of National issues in the New York campaign.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Tammany has presented an almost tolerably fair exterior for some years past, and it has been disposed to claim considerable credit because the out-and-out theft of former days has gone out of fashion among its members. Whenever a cover is removed from the Tammany tank, however, and the public has a chance to look into the carefully darkened depths, it catches glimpses of creatures as evil, if not as large and fierce, as those at which, in another era, the whole city stared in fear and horror. Such a removal of a cover has been the result of the work now in progress on Madison and Fourth Avenues, and just beneath the pavement lay convicting evidence, in the shape of work wholly paid for and less than half done, of conscienceless exploitation of the city that could not possibly have gone on unless the negligence of city authorities had been purchased in the good old way. These conduits, scantily covered when they should have been deeply buried, will make admirable arguments for use in the approaching municipal election.

—Boston is severely scolded by The Architectural Review because the residents of that city did not find or invent some way to prevent the erection of a towering apartment house on Copley Square and the consequent dwarfing of both Trinity Church and the Public Library. Incidentally, The Review says harsh things about the city's failure either at public or private expense properly to lay out and embellish the square itself, instead of allowing it to remain as at present a mere flat and monotonous grass plot. It is the apartment house, however, that comes in for most drastic treatment. "The tall apartment house," says the article, "is distinctly a curse to every one but its owner and possibly its tenants. There should be definite laws against its erection higher than sixty feet in suburbs and eighty feet in cities. It is planted amid semi-suburban houses and villas, and next to rural churches or town halls, dwarfing and stunting everything within sight. It is the epitome of greed and money grubbing. In a city, where concentration has already occurred, it has a natural existence; elsewhere it is an anomaly and is more of a nuisance than is a stable. The suburbs of all our large cities are infested with these perpendicular groups of cells. It is impossible to make fine architecture of them; it is improbable from their usual inception that they will be even good architecture. It makes one wish that elevators were allowed only in cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants." When one who is presumably an expert asserts the impossibility of making fine, and the difficulty of making good, architecture out of apartment houses, it hardly becomes a layman to express skepticism, but he can at least point out that there is no faintest chance of getting rid of such "groups of cells" as already exist, and that time is sure to increase, not decrease, their number. There is set before the architects, therefore, a problem which they simply must solve, somehow or other, and well or ill. The alternative of "giving it up" is not open to them, and after they get tired of protesting against the sky-scraper, per se, they will doubtless set to work, and, as they have often done before, perform the difficult task, and at least get around the impossible one. What must be accomplished can be.

—England has settled that little row in Benin in her customary way and with her customary success. She marched a regiment into DRUNAMI's country, put his army to flight, captured his capital, hanged a few of his chief advisers, and now has sent the King himself to vegetate in a dreary coast town, with only two or three of his wives for attendants and no executioners to amuse his idle hours by cutting off heads in his presence. Thus is DRUNAMI punished for objecting in the one way he knew to the invasion of his territory by a so-called exploring party; thus is British prestige maintained, and thus, incidentally, are a few hundred square leagues added to England's possessions. It all seems a bit hard, when thus and quite truly stated, but the facts are not rounded out until one recalls that DRUNAMI was a savage monster who waded daily in the blood of his subjects, and that Benin was worthless to the world so long as he and his like ruled it. Hereafter the merchants of any nation on earth will be able to do business there quite comfortably. That changes the aspect of the affair.

PERSONAL.

—No doubt Mr. ROBERT RAMSEY, the President of Baltimore's Chamber of Commerce, always intends to be, and usually is, a grave and dignified person whose views are worthy of serious attention. In the letter from him, which we published yesterday, however, Mr. RAMSEY lectured and advised the City of New York in a way that deserves attention the reverse of serious. We are making, he said, a great fuss about the five inches of water line which is allowed to vessels loading at Baltimore as against those starting from this city, and he suggested that New York, instead of worrying over a wholly insignificant advantage possessed by Baltimore, should show enough business enterprise to render such trifling aids to success negligible by our merchants. That is all very pretty, but if five inches of freeboard, and a few tons of freight-carrying capacity, are of no consequence, why is Baltimore in such a tremor of apprehension at the prospect, not of losing them herself, but of merely sharing the advantage with New York? These are days of small gains, especially for shipowners, and the few hundred dollars per cargo which Mr. RAMSEY thinks New York ought to be too proud to notice, are often just enough to change fatal loss into satisfactory profits

—Considering how much time and trouble it takes to learn a foreign language and how valuable such an acquisition is, one cannot help wondering at the small pecuniary returns that come from the exercise of these rarely and laboriously acquired powers. Translators get wretched pay for work which, if well done, is not so very much lower in grade than real authorship, while the amazing persons who, in courts and immigration stations, talk with every comer, from no matter where, in an approximation to that comer's native tongue, earn little if any more than the ordinary skilled laborer. Consideration of this anomaly is suggested by the case of Mrs. JULIA ANTONISHIN, a resident of Braddock, Penn. She can speak, read, and write eleven distinct languages, and yet she is obliged to earn her living at the washtub. Occasionally she is called to one of the local courts to act as interpreter, but the fees thus obtained do not form an important part even of her small income. The languages in which Mrs. ANTONISHIN is versed are not, indeed, those which would be selected for learning by a student of literary or scientific tendencies, for most of them belong to the Sclavonic family, but it might be supposed that they would be especially useful in the part of Pennsylvania where so many among the inhabitants come from the regions covered by this woman's knowledge. She was born in Hungary of German parents. This naturally gave her two languages to start with, and one of them a particularly difficult one. Later, while living and working in a great factory town in Southern Germany, she acquired, almost without conscious effort, a good command of Russian, Polish, Bohemian, and half a dozen other tongues spoken in the Balkan States.

—In response, possibly, to Gen. GREELY's remarks on the subject of meteorites, Lieut. PEARY makes enigmatic reference to relics found at Cape Sabin—relics which he "would prefer not to mention." As he had already "mentioned" these relics, what the Lieutenant meant, no doubt, was that he preferred not to go into details about them. Whether this is to be taken as a hint that the General would better revise his opinions in regard to metallic immigrants from stellar space, or whether it means something else, is a question, very dubious now, but likely to be settled in the immediate future. Explorers are of a race as irritable as any, and people with good memories will understand that there are here the beginnings of a decidedly lively controversy. Everybody, of course, hates a quarrel and loves peace, so everybody will hope that these rivals for arctic honors may not come to—explanations.

MR. MACPHERSON'S PLAN.

Superior, He Says, to Others Submitted for the Botanical Gardens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to Bronx Park you may remember that I have always held that the selection of the ground was by no means the most happy for a garden for instruction. Such a garden to be in consonance with the advance of science and the desire of the public for knowledge cannot be hampered by the requirements of a picturesque park, or the strange notions of a laboratory professor.

I say this in a broad and general way—for I have never seen the Bronx, and know it only from such plans and photographs as were brought to my notice by Prof. Britton and others.

I may say that an infinitely more efficient and economical plan for a garden was communicated by me to J. P. Morgan, Esq., and communicated by him, I believe, to Prof. Britton.

The latter gentleman has, however, his own topsy-turvy and very radical ideas, and the result will surely be the worst set-back that modern plant knowledge has received in English-speaking countries, because his espoused system is in conflict with the usage of the world.

I am very well aware that the experts who have been consulted cannot approve what is being done. It is equally evident that they are by no means capable of much advance JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 23, 1897.

BOTANICAL GARDEN QUESTION.

Further Delay Held to be Unnecessary and Injurious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial as to the desirability of a prompt settlement of the Botanical Garden question is very timely, and while it is unfortunate that there is a difference of taste from an artistic standpoint, it seems that there should not be further delay.

Landscape gardening, like other arts, is not to be proved by rule, and one ideal may turn out as beautiful as another, and as "Art is long, time is fleeting;" more may be lost by delay than by inferior taste.

The injury to Bronx Park cannot be very great, as the Botanical Society has control of but 250 out of 653 acres, while the buildings will not cover many of those acres. There are also over 3,000 acres at hand in Crotona, Pelham, and Van Cortlandt Parks. Considering trees, it should be borne in mind that trees grow and die; many fine ones in Crotona Park, for instance, having been killed by lightning, changing the whole landscape effect around them.

Bronx Park cost less than $2,000,000, and the Botanical Society will certainly increase the part under its control, as well as the taxable value of the surrounding property. As you have made a good stand for the artistic aspect of this case, I hope you will now feel that further delay will be injurious and unnecessary. G.

986 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, New York, Sept. 23, 1897.

THE PUGILIST NOT A DELEGATE.

"Bob" Fitzsimmons Not Sent by Rye to the White Plains Convention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 23d you state that "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was a delegate from the Town of Rye at the Republican County Convention held at White Plains on Tuesday last. Allow me to say that you have been misinformed, and are entirely in error in your statement, and to request that you correct the same. I know whereof I speak, for the reason that I sat as a representative from the Town of Rye in the convention in question.

I have no special objection to make to your comments on the so-called "better element" in Rye or elsewhere, so far as you criticise its indifference to the observance of civic duties. It is an astonishing fact that the people who have the greatest advantage in education, social position, and wealth rarely attend either primaries or conventions. The "better element" is very prompt to hold up its hands in holy horror and find fault, but as a general thing does not seem to understand that the privilege of citizenship carries with it the obligation on the part of every citizen to attend primaries and conventions, and use his influence for what he believes to be the best interest of the town, county, State, and country.

DELEGATE.

Rye, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1897.

Mr. Fitch for Controller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I signed a petition asking Mr. LOW to be the nominee for Mayor it was with the implied understanding that the best men—using that term in a practical sense—should be on the ticket with him, that the Controller and President of the Council should be men who would attract and not alienate supporters. The new city is to be reorganized financially, and it is most important that the chief financial officer should have the needed knowledge and experience to readjust the vast interests in his charge. When Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Clearing House Association, and therefore the official head of the banking system of the metropolis, declares that the present Controller, Ashbel P. Fitch, is the man for the work, I bow to his decision and respect his judgment. We cannot afford to run any risk in a matter like this.

LOW SIGNER.

New York, Sept. 24, 1897.

To Whom It May Concern.

From Yesterday's Brooklyn Eagle.

Well, if Tammany means to take about the whole ticket it will do well to elect it, without the aid of Brooklyn.

"If no sound money man is to go on the Tammany ticket," the silver men will do well to elect it—all by themselves.

If "Brooklyn is too presumptuous" then don't "presume" on Brooklyn's vote.

Brooklyn did well under Seth Low's Mayoralty and would not do ill under it again.

His candidacy is both a standard and an alternative of increasing value and availability every day.

NUGGETS.

Time to Call a Halt.

The Wilmington (Ohio) Journal says that "the squirrel hunters have been busy since Sept. 1, and soon there will be none of the little fellows left in the woods." If possible something should be done to prevent them from shooting each other like that.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Sorry Outlook.

Wallace—I have a chance to go into partnership with Tyler. Is he anything of a business man?

Ferry—From what I know of Tyler he is just about the kind of man who would try to start an ice route in Dawson City.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sure of One

Stephen—But, Uncle John, whom do you mean when you speak of the "best citizens"?

Uncle John—Well, there is myself, for instance, and—and—and—I presume there are others, but they do not come to mind just at this moment.—Boston Transcript.

Tired of Those Old Jokes.

They were looking at one of the conventional pictures of Father Time, with the flowing beard and the scythe. At last Mr. Cornstassel exclaimed rather impatiently:

"Le's be gittin' along, Mandy."

"That figger struck me as right interestin'," she replied, apologetically.

"Maybe 'tis." But I mus' say I'm gittin' kind o' tired of these jokes 'bout Populists."—Washington Evening Star.

No Cause to Worry.

Customer (at small bookstore)—Say, I've got nine children, and they all need school books. I can't afford to pay the cash down, but if you can wait a few days—

Bookseller—You keep the little shoe store around the corner, don't you?

"Yes."

"Well, I've got nine children and they all need shoes. Order all the books you want. I'll run the risk of you're getting ahead of me."—Chicago Tribune.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

PHILOSOPHY OF A TUGBOAT DECKHAND.

From The Chicago Record.

"Yes, Sir, home is where the heart is; which is words that I have read
In a book wrote by a party that I understand is dead,
'Home, Sweet Home's' a tune I whistle often of these Summer nights,
When the smell rolls up the river follerin' the steamer lights.

"In the heart of ev'ry human is a feelin', kinder soft,
Fer the bidin' place he's uset to, even if it's just a loft,
An' a settin' on the towpost when we're docked here, all alone,
I feel sorry fer the man that has no place to call his own.

"With my pipe lit an' a-puffin', with the bridge lamps shinin' red,
An' the black smoke hangin' heavy in the air just overhead,
An' the garbage in the river bobbin' up an' down, you see,
There's a heap of satisfaction to a home body like me.

"Other men may have their millions an' their houses, big an' grand,
But I ain't got any envy fer them people of the land;
Twenty years I've bunked down forrard in the old Rebecca Nye—
She has been my home an' will be, if I'm lucky, till I die.

"Home—yes, home is where the heart is, an' the old Rebecca's mine;
Ev'ry blowed up with it in '80, sunk with her in '89;
Ev'ry plank an' rope an' rivet, ev'ry boilthead is a friend
True an' firm an' tried and trusted, on the which I can depend.

"Twenty years I've slept down forrard in the same familiar bunk
With exception of occasions when it happened I was drunk—
Let the wicked city tempt me from the old Rebecca Nye.

"This is home—the greasy water an' the sulphur an' the smoke,
An' the smell that comes a-floatin' up the river till you choke,
An' the tootin' o' the whistle, an' the crashin', splashin' sound
As the whizzin' old propeller swings some passin' boat around.

"This is home—the steward callin' like a voice out of the tomb,
Tellin' us to come to supper down there aft the engine room,
This is home—with us a-groanin' up the river, pullin' slow,
An' we go chasin' outside, nosin' 'round to find a tow.

"Let them kings who live in castles be as proudish as they please;
Let them wade around in carpets that reach clear up to their knees.
That an' such like things may be their idy of a home, but I
Druther have my bunk down forrard in the old Rebecca Nye."

MULLAH'S VILLAGE TAKEN

Priest's Flight Favorable to the Further Progress of British Troops in Afghanistan.

LOCKHART DELAYS HIS ACTION

The Afridis Encamped on a Rugged Plateau in Great Force—Gen. Jeffreys Destroying the Momund Fortifications.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—According to special dispatches from Simla, the British, who on Wednesday captured Badmanai Pass held by the Haddah Mullah, with a large force of Mohmunds and Shinwaris, have pushed on from the pass, and, without opposition, have occupied Jarobi, the village and headquarters of the Haddah Mullah, who has fled.

It is believed that the capture of the village and the flight of the priest will break the back of the opposition of the tribesmen to the further advance of the British.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.—Owing to the protracted campaign against the Mohmands, Gen. Sir William Lockhart, Commander of the Punjab frontier force, and in supreme control of the punitive operations, has decided to postpone the general advance against the Afridis and Tirah, their Summer headquarters, until Oct. 9.

The Afridis are encamped in a strong position on a rugged plateau, which it will be most difficult to scale, and they are assembled there in great force.

According to intelligence received from Samana, an advance body of over 2,000 of the enemy has arrived in the Khanki Valley, and is watching the movements of the British troops. The Afridis are spreading a report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has demanded hostages from them, and will help them if hostages are given.

The news from the Momund expedition is very satisfactory. Gen. Jeffreys, who is meeting with little opposition, is destroying the enemy's fortifications and villages. The tribesmen appear cowed, and overtures of surrender are expected very shortly.

It appears that they lost over seventy killed and a large number wounded during the night attack on Sir Bindon Blood's column, their heavy defeat destroying their faith in the Mullahs, who had promised to close the muzzles of the British guns by divine means.

BUBONIC PLAGUE INCREASING.

Withdrawal of Medical Officers in India Is Disastrous.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—The latest health statistics show that the bubonic plague is again active, having crept unobserved from hamlet to hamlet until a wide area is affected.

The newspapers assert that the withdrawal of the medical officers for service with the troops on the frontier will entail consequences infinitely more disastrous than anything happening on the frontier.

Gangadhar Tilak's Appeal Rejected.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—The appeal of Gangadhar Tilak, the native member of the Legislative Council and partner of Eshoo Madow Bal, in publishing the newspaper Kesari, has been rejected. Tilak was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on Sept. 14 for inciting the natives to disaffection.

FORTY KILLED NEAR GIRGENTI.

Many Other Persons Injured at the Sulphur Mines.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that about forty persons have been killed and that many others have been injured by an earthslip at the sulphur mines near Girgenti.

TURKS IN THESSALY SICK.

Six Thousand Invalided Home and 4,000 Waiting to Go.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 24.—Typhoid fever is causing ravages among the Turkish troops in Thessaly. Six thousand men have already been invalided home, and 4,000 others are awaiting transportation back to Turkey.

ELECTION AT HAND IN HAWAII.

Six Candidates for the House Pledged to Annexation.

HONOLULU, Sept. 16.—The convention of the American Party has nominated six candidates for the House of Representatives. The election will be held on Sept. 29. The candidates are A. T. Atkinson, editor of The Hawaiian Star; A. G. M. Robertson, a prominent attorney; A. V. Gear, J. U. Kaulukou, S. S. G. Wilder, and L. L. McCandless. All the candidates are pledged to annexation.

James B. Castle, who recently resigned the office of Collector of Customs, has been appointed Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington. He will leave at an early date for his new post, along with Minister Hatch, who is visiting in Honolulu.

SUICIDE ON THE PHILADELPHIA.

Sailor Hangs Himself While Confined in the Brig for Five Days.

HONOLULU, Sept. 16.—One Wolf, a seaman on board the United States flagship Philadelphia, disrated and confined in the brig on a serious charge, committed suicide on Aug. 24 by hanging himself with his hammock lashing.

Wolf was ashore last Saturday night, and drank heavily. Late that night he went aboard the German ships Glade, and lay down in the forecastle. He created such a disturbance that the sailors drove him out and chased him through four streets.

The Captain of the Glade, being anxious to go to sea, refused to prosecute Wolf in the local courts. Capt. Dyer of the Philadelphia, however, found that Wolf was guilty of disorderly conduct, and sentenced him to five days' solitary confinement on bread and water, at the same time reducing his rating from first to fourth class. Capt. Dyer believes that the man was insane.

REBEL SUCCESS IN GUATEMALA.

Dictator Barrios Imprisoning and Shooting All Suspects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The following private dispatch has been received in this city from Champerico, Guatemala, via Acapulco:

"Champerico and San Felipe are both in the hands of the insurgents. Barrios has shot and imprisoned prominent men who sympathize with the revolutionists. The wives of revolutionists have also been arrested. Anarchy is feared."

A letter from the City of Guatemala has also been received. Barrios, the writer says, has lost his head from fright and is imprisoning and shooting all who evince the slightest leaning toward the insurgent cause. Loans are collected by force and death is the penalty for refusing financial assistance to the dictator.

Francisco Castillo, Barrios's Chief of Police, under the orders of his superior, has, it is asserted, usurped the place of the civil officers.

Barrios himself is in constant fear of assassination. Two hundred soldiers sleep in the palace day and night, and he is constantly attended by a guard of picked men, who never leave him alone. The residence of Mrs. Barrios is guarded by a large force of police.

NICARAGUA'S REBELLION ENDED.

Government of Costa Rica Said to Have Proclaimed a State of Siege.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 24.—The revolution is declared suppressed. President Zelaya, however, continues forwarding soldiers to the various departments affected by the insurrection. Troops are guarding San Juan del Sur, Rivas, and Granada.

It is reported from Rivas that the Government of Costa Rica has proclaimed a state of siege. The cause is not given.

LORD FARRER ON BIMETALLISM.

He Writes to The London Times that It Is Impracticable and Undesirable if Feasible.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Lord Farrer has a three-column letter in The Times this morning on bimetallism and the Indian mints. He says: "In my opinion the ultimate solution of the question will be found in the adoption of the gold standard in India."

Lord Farrer then proceeds to discuss the proposals of the American Commissioners and the French Government, in which connection he says: "There has been no official statement of Senator Wolcott's proposals, but we may form a shrewd guess from an article which appeared in The National Review for August, entitled 'Episodes of the Month,' and written by some one who appears to be in the councils of the American negotiators. From this we gather that India is invited to open her mints at a ratio of 15½ to 1, which in all probability is the only ratio that would satisfy France and the United States. This ratio would mean that the present gold value of silver would have to be increased by 125 per cent."

After pointing out that various temporary panics would probably ensue from carrying out the proposals, Lord Farrer sketches the position of currency in the United States and France, from which he concludes that there is "every reason to believe, in the present circumstances, as that neither the United States nor France nor both united could possibly by opening the mints create a demand for silver such as would raise or maintain its gold value at the ratio of 15½ to 1."

Lord Farrer continues: "As to India, experience has shown emphatically that the opening of its mints would not create the necessary demand. Indeed, circumstances would be less favorable there, for the opening of the French and American mints would create a competition which, possibly, especially if the Indian mints were open to gold, would not only prevent silver from flowing to India, but would also attract silver from India, causing an export to Europe.

"There is another risk. It is highly improbable that any diplomatic or legislative arrangements could reverse the tendency of the world for the past 200 years to make gold the standard of value. The English people adopted it in spite of Government. It is much more likely that the American bankers and merchants will arrange to make their dealings on a gold basis and thus evade the law which gives silver an artificial gold value. It is almost certain that this will occur in case of international dealings; and it is very likely also to occur in all large dealings at home and abroad.

"Supposing the proposal succeeded. Its effect would be in all parts of the British Empire and all gold standard countries that the standard of value would be altered, enabling debtors to discharge gold debts with silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1. Because any one could take silver to the French or American mints, and get it coined into francs or dollars, which, on the hypothesis that the plan succeeds and a stable exchange is secured, would be worth in the markets of the world, including London, one-fifteenth and a half of their weight in gold. It would enable the United States or the French Government, supposing them to owe debts abroad, to use the enormous stocks of silver they possess in paying those debts with less than half the silver with which they could now pay them.

"Such a change would be good for neither India nor any other country which values common honesty. Such a change would be most injurious to Great Britain and the British Empire; and yet this revolutionary change would be effected by the aid and with the full concurrence of our own Government. It is impossible to believe that the Government will take such a step.

"Enough has been said to show that the proposal is impracticable if desirable, and undesirable if practicable. For the sake of India and the empire it ought to be rejected summarily. But there is another reason for rejecting it summarily. We are deeply interested in the welfare of the United States. Every mistake that country makes, while it may benefit us as a commercial rival, injures us far more as friendly dealers and customers. What she needs above all is a restoration of a sound system of currency, and this she will not get while the ignis fatuus of international bimetallism distracts the attention of her rulers. The sooner we can help to lay that phantom the better for both countries."

The Times says editorially this morning: "We do not suppose, in view of the emphatic remonstrance of the London bankers and the general business community, there will be any desire to go further even in a speculative way with a policy thoroughly discredited from the beginning. We must deprecate in the most emphatic way any attempt to bring political influences to bear upon the administrative policy of the bank."

In concluding its editorial The Times says: "It is difficult to resist the force of Lord Farrer's argument. An international arrangement to raise silver to the artificial value contemplated would be a revolutionary measure, accomplished probably without the consent of legislature, which would carry with it the greatest consequences to British finance and commerce."

BIG LOSS OF LIFE IN INDIA.

Engine and Five Passenger Cars Thrown into a River.

MADRAS, Sept. 24.—Owing to the floods having washed away a bridge of the Bangalore-Mysore Railroad, near Maddur, an engine and five cars filled with passengers have been precipitated into the river. There have been great loss of life.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN KENT.

There Are 620 Cases in the Hospitals, Due to Bad Drainage.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—There is an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever at Maidstone, Kent, due to the drainage from a hop-pickers' encampment polluting the water.

The temporary hospitals there already contain 620 cases, and the local authorities have telegraphed for additional doctors and nurses.

GERMAN SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Berlin says:

"The Congress of German Naturalists and Doctors now meeting at Brunswick has passed a resolution, introduced by Prof. Virchow and Prof. Waldeyer, begging Emperor William to consent to the equipment of a German South Sea scientific expedition supported by imperial funds and estimated to cost 300,000 marks."

ROBERT RICHARD WARREN DEAD

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—The Right Hon. Robert Richard Warren, President of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, is dead.

He was born in 1817; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; had been Solicitor General for Ireland and Attorney General, and was a member of the General Synod and Representative Body of the Church of Ireland. The deceased was also the author of "The Church of Ireland and Kingdom of Christ," "Laws of the Church of Ireland," and "Divorce and Remarriage."

NEW DEFENSES FOR MONTREAL.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 24.—The organ of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Birmingham Post, says the Government of Canada, early in 1898, will make large purchases of heavy field batteries and a number of defense guns, the latter being for a new scheme for the defense of Montreal and the river below that city.

Special instructions to this effect, The Post adds, were issued immediately after the return to Canada of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier.

MR. AND MRS. DE NIEL GO FREE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Serge de Niel, also known as the "Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande," were discharged from custody at the Clerkenwell Court to-day, the charge brought against them of defrauding hotels and boarding houses having been dismissed upon their counsel offering to pay the bills, and stating that money for that purpose had been received from the United States. Counsel also promised that the prisoners would go to the Continent immediately, if released.

A majority of the Judges consented to the discharge of the prisoners, but the foreman of the jury protested against their release, on the ground that it would defeat the ends of justice.

The money for the payment of the bills of the complaining boarding-house keepers and hotel proprietors was paid into court. Edgar Serge de Niel is said to be a commander in the Brazilian Navy, and Mrs. de Niel is said to be a relative of ex-Senator Conger of Michigan.

UNTERHAUS MAY BE CLOSED.

London Times Advices from Vienna Say the Ministry May Dispense with Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says:

"If the Opposition persists in its obstructive tactics, and it is found impossible to work with the assistance of Parliament, the Ministry will dispense therewith, and carry on the Government without Parliament.

"There are unmistakable symptoms that the Crown is resolved not to allow Parliamentary obstruction to provoke a Ministerial crisis. Count Badeni, the Premier, is known to have the confidence of the Emperor."

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—There was renewed uproar in the Unterhaus to-day when the President of the House, Dr. Kathrein, replying to the question asked by a member yesterday, namely, if it was true that there were sixteen policemen, disguised as attendants, in the Unterhaus, said no policemen were present, and that only a few attendants who had formerly been policemen were in the House.

The motion of the President to proceed to-morrow to the election of Austrian representatives on the delegations was adopted by a vote of 206 to 110, after a long tumult in which Herr Schoernerer's party, the Pan-Germanic wing of the Opposition, endeavored to bring about the postponement of the matter until the proportions of the common expenditure of Austria and Hungary are fixed.

The tumult being renewed, the President closed the sitting, declaring it impossible for the House to transact business, and adding that he would communicate in writing the order of the day for the next sitting.

Fire in Ravenstone, England.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—More than half the village of Ravenstone, near Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, has been destroyed by fire. The flames consumed forty thatched cottages with their barns, and rendered 150 people homeless.

MRS. LANGTRY TO MARRY.

Her California Attorney Confirms the Report of Her Engagement to Prince Esterhazy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The announcement that Mrs. Lily Langtry will marry Prince Esterhazy is confirmed. Attorney Henry C. McPike of this city is authority for the statement.

"I have recently received," said Mr. McPike, "from my client, Mrs. Langtry, notice of her intention to return to California by the end of November. Prince Esterhazy will accompany her, and immediately upon their arrival here they will be married, in Lake County, I presume, for her home is there.

"Because they have preferred to be married in this State it must not be argued that either Mrs. Langtry or Prince Esterhazy regards the former's divorce as lacking in legality in any other jurisdiction. On the contrary, they are advised by their solicitors in London that the decree granted at Lakeport has freed her absolutely from Edward Langtry, so that she may marry in any part of the world if she chooses."

Hard upon the granting of Mrs. Langtry's suit for absolute divorce by a California Judge in May last came the news that she would shortly marry Prince Esterhazy, had been engaged to him for some time, and that it was for his sake that she had so persistently sought to free herself from her husband, Edward Langtry.

Mrs. Langtry is now forty-two years old; the Prince is nearly sixty. His full name is Paul Antonio Nicholas Prince Esterhazy de Galantha, Count von Edelsletten und Farchtenstein. His mother, Lady Sarah Villiers, was a descendant of the Earls of Jersey.

The house of de Galantha is one of the most illustrious in Hungary, and the Prince is its head. He has been married twice; both wives are dead. He is immensely wealthy, and is a remarkably well-preserved elderly gentleman, of a type that suggests the English sporting 'Squire. He has bushy mutton-chop whiskers and clean-shaven chin. The natural color of his hair and whiskers is probably white or gray; he wears them black, however. His complexion is ruddy and has the tint of perfect health, probably derived from riding horseback, exercise of which the Prince is exceedingly fond. He is regarded as the best judge of horseflesh in Austria. At one time he superintended all the purchasing of horses for the Government.

Prince Esterhazy, in this country, would be called a "dead game sport." One night, four or five years ago, he is said to have paid more attention to a young Belgian actress in Brussels than it was agreeable to her husband to have her receive. Some face-slapping in the lobby of the theatre followed, and the next morning there was a duel. The Prince wounded his adversary and that afternoon crossed over into England and saw his horse capture the stakes at Tottenham Corner.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Popular Sunday night concerts will begin at the Star Theatre to-morrow night.

John D. Hopkins of the Hopkins variety house circuit has purchased the elaborate living picture plant which for several seasons has been among the most successful features of Keith's continuous performance theatres.

Chester Bailey Fernald, the author of "The Cat and the Cherub," has sent out a written statement, in which he explains not very lucidly the difference between his play and Mr. Francis Powers's "The First Born." He states that the idea of writing a one-act Chinese play was conceived by Holbrook Blinn and himself over a year ago, and that "The First Born," so far as atmosphere and characterization are concerned, is palpably a compliment to his book of Chinese stories, which, he asserts, have been closely followed by Mr. Powers. Mr. Fernald admits, however, that Mr. Powers's plot is not drawn from his book and that it does not parallel the plot of his play, now at the Olympia.

DEATH OF LOUIS H. BRAINARD.

Custodian of the Connecticut Trust Co. Stricken with Heart Disease.

Louis H. Brainard, custodian of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly in the ticket office of Cooks' Tourist Agency, at 1,225 Broadway, yesterday of heart disease.

Mr. Brainard, with his wife and son, Henry A. Brainard, arrived here early yesterday morning, and were stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel. The son has been studying music in Vienna for several years, and returned home last Summer to spend his vacation. He was on his way back, and it was to bid him good-bye that the father and mother came to this city.

Mr. Brainard was in Cooks' Agency to purchase his son's ticket to Vienna, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he fell to the floor without a word. Before a physician arrived he was dead. Mr. Brainard was sixty-six years old. The body will be taken to Hartford for burial.

MRS. STOWE'S MONUMENT.

A Cross of Scotch Granite Erected at Andover.

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 24.—A cross of Scotch granite, twelve feet high, has been erected over the grave of Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is copied after one in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, which Mrs. Stowe greatly admired while visiting in Scotland. Upon the cross is the inscription, "Tribute of Loving Remembrance. Erected by the Children," and lower down "1811, Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1897." Upon the white granite pedestal is the inscription, "Her Children Rise Up and Call Her Blessed."

The grave of Mrs. Stowe is in the private cemetery of the Trustees of Phillips Academy. In the same lot are buried her husband and son.

Will of Lewis May.

The will of Lewis May was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given, and, aside from leaving $1,000 to the Congregation Emanu-El, for Lewis May prizes, to be purchased with the income from that amount and awarded to pupils of a religious school attached to the synagogue, the bulk of it is left in trust for the benefit of the widow, Emita W. May. The will directs that on each son reaching his majority, he shall, if the widow sees fit, receive $25,000, and when each daughter marries she shall receive a sum, the fixing of which is left to the judgment of the widow, but is not to exceed $25,000. On the death of the widow the estate is to be divided among the children.

THE PRESIDENT AT LENOX

John Sloane Entertains the Party from Washington at Wyndhurst.

A DINNER AND A RECEPTION

Summer Residents at the Berkshire Resort Invited to Meet Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and the Other Distinguished Visitors.

LENOX, Sept. 24.—President McKinley, with his wife and other members of the party who for the last four days have been visiting in Adams, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They are the guests here of John Sloane, who met them at Pittsfield with carriages and conducted them thence across country to his magnificent residence in Lenox.

The pleasure of the drive from Pittsfield was marred somewhat by bad weather. It was just beginning to sprinkle as the carriages were entered, and the shower increased gradually until the party had proceeded about two miles from Pittsfield, when the rain fell in torrents and made the remainder of the drive decidedly unpleasant. The beautiful view of the Berkshire Hills was entirely hidden by thick banks of fog. Great haste was made on this account, but just as the main portion of the town was entered the rain ceased and the sun reappeared. A rapid trip was made through the town to Wyndhurst, the residence of Mr. Sloane.

The party were met at the door by Mrs. Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane and ushered into the reception room. After recovering from the effects of the wet and cold ride, a closed carriage was taken by the President for the links of the Lenox Golf Club, where he arrived just in time to greet the winner of the Lenox Cup tournament, Arthur H. Fenn of Aiken, S. C. The President returned to the Sloane residence at 5:50 o'clock.

Dinner was served at 8 o'clock. The dining room was a marvel of beautiful decorations and elaborate furnishings. American Beauty roses were the only flowers used in adornment of the table. The china used was Sèvres of beautiful pattern, and the silver candelabra had maroon shades. In the centre of the table was an immense American eagle made of roses. The wings of the floral bird were set in motion by some unseen mechanism, and it held in its talons a large and fanciful shaped electric light bulb. Music was furnished during the dinner and the reception which followed by the Lenox Band.

At 8 o'clock the party repaired to the dining room, President McKinley escorting Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Alger with Mrs. Sloane, Mr. Sloane with Mrs. Alger, William Sloane with Miss McKinley, and William D. Sloane with Miss McKenna.

The others who were seated at the table were Attorney General McKenna, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Baron and Baroness von Rehenau, Señor and Señora Dupuy de Lome, Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mayor Walter F. Hawkins of Pittsfield, and Gen. John A. Kasson, who was Minister to Austria during Grant's Administration.

The dinner occupied the time from 8 until 9 o'clock. Immediately afterward the guests adjourned to the reception room and awaited the arrival of the cottagers, who had been invited by Mr. Sloane to meet his distinguished visitors. It was only a few moments before they began to arrive, and the reception continued until 10 o'clock. During the entire evening the spacious grounds around the mansion were illuminated by a string of electric lights of red, white, and blue. Upon the observatory the American flag was flying, surmounted by a mammoth electric light.

The President has decided to leave Wyndhurst at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning and drive by coach to Stockbridge, where the train will be taken to Pittsfield. There a wait of twenty minutes will be made and the private cars will be attached to the regular 1:35 o'clock train on the Boosac Valley Road. Adams will be reached at 2:45 o'clock, and the cornerstone of the Memorial Library will be laid by the President at 4 o'clock.

President McKinley will visit Williams College at Williamstown on Monday afternoon. William C. Plunkett, eldest son of W. B. Plunkett, the President's host at Adams, is a student there, and the college boys will give the Chief Executive of the Nation a regular college reception. The President will return to Washington Tuesday afternoon by way of Troy.

A RECEPTION AT PITTSFIELD.

Enthusiastic Youngsters Hear the President Make a Speech.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24.—President McKinley and the party accompanying him on his visit to this State arrived here at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. There was an immense crowd about the station to meet them, and cheer after cheer was given for the President and Mrs. McKinley when they appeared upon the platform.

John Sloane, whose guests they will be at Lenox until to-morrow noon, welcomed the party and escorted Mr. and Mrs. McKinley to his own victoria. Mr. Sloane, with Mrs. W. B. Plunkett, wife of the President's host at Adams, then entered Mr. Sloane's buckboard. When they were seated two of Mr. Plunkett's drags, which had come over the road from Adams, were driven to the platform and the other members of the party entered them.

The party drove through the business portion of the town. Although the horses were driven at a rapid gait, the crowd followed the party to the park and soldiers' monument. The President's victoria was driven for quite a distance up the street and was then turned and driven back to the square. The cries of children around the carriage was tremendous, and it was only by the exercise of the greatest skill that the driver escaped knocking many of them down. So excited were the children that they leaped upon the carriage while it was in motion. One youngster jumped upon the step beside Mrs. McKinley and the lady of the White House was obliged to hold him in. He would have fallen under the wheels had it not been for her.

The carriage was stopped in front of the park, which was filled with a struggling mass of young Americans, who were determined to see the only President who ever did the town the honor of coming within its borders. President McKinley said afterward that he had never received such an enthusiastic reception from the rising generation. He had declared emphatically when he received an invitation from Mayor Walter F. Hawkins to stop his carriage for a moment at the park that he would not under any circumstances make any remarks. The tremendous enthusiasm of the school children was too much for the President, however, and he rose in his carriage and made a short address to them. Upon being introduced by the Mayor, he said:

"Fellow Citizens: In a single word I desire to express my appreciation of the gracious welcome extended by the citizens of Pittsfield through Mayor Hawkins as we journey to Lenox. One of the most gratifying conditions noticeable in every part of our country is the spirit of amity and good will, unity and fraternity. All are united in love and loyalty for our institutions.

"These boys and these girls, whom I have seen around me in such vast numbers this morning, in a little while must take upon themselves the great duty of citizenship. We have to-day a Union stronger and better, firmer than it ever was before, and if these young people continue the lives of morality and virtue practiced in their youth they will be prepared to carry forward this greater nation to still greater glories. I thank you, and bid you all good morning."

The drive toward Lenox was then resumed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mary J. Hatton.

Mrs. Mary J. Hatton of 879 Seventh Avenue died Thursday at the age of ninety-nine years. If she had lived until next May she would have completed a century. Mrs. Hatton was a Scotchwoman, her maiden name being Mary Elliott. She was born in Glasgow in 1798, and came to America with her parents when nine years old. Her father settled in Albany, where he owned several flour and grist mills. Later the family moved to Staten Island.

Mrs. Hatton took the first regular trips on the Hudson in Robert Fulton's Clermont, and up to the time of her death distinctly remembered the incidents of the occasion. She was twice married, and leaves two children, both sons. One of her sons, William Caplon, served in the Union Army during the civil war and died in Libby Prison.

Charles C. Gallup, U. S. A.

Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, United States Army, died Wednesday at the City Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., as the result of injuries received some weeks ago at Macedon while witnessing the working of a dredge in the canal. He was at home on a furlough from New Orleans when the accident occurred.

Lieut. Gallup was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1884; he became Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Artillery in 1888 and First Lieutenant of the Third in 1894. In 1896 he was transferred to New Orleans as First Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery. He was thirty-three years of age.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM F. LEROY, Assistant Postmaster of Asbury Park, died yesterday at midnight, aged sixty-six years.

WILLIAM S. HOPKINS, owner of the Oakland mineral springs and hotel at St. Clair, Mich., died yesterday as a result of injuries received in falling from a street car Thursday night. His skull was fractured and he did not regain consciousness.

CONRAD SCHNEIDER, who for forty years had kept a hotel at Park and Willow Avenues, Weehawken, died yesterday, after a brief illness of acute gastritis. He was seventy-two years old. He was several times a member of the Town Council, and held various local offices. His widow survives him.

PETER WILKINS, fifty-seven years old, a well-known hotel keeper of Hoboken, died at his home, 841 Garden Street, Thursday night, of pneumonia. He amassed a fortune and retired from business some time ago. The Glen Island Hotel building, at Cortlandt and West Streets, New York, was owned by him. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE ALBERT DEAN TEW, an instructor in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, died last Wednesday at Fallsburg, N. Y., after an illness of nine months. He was an expert designer, and had been connected with the institute for nine years. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1864. Previous to his connection with Pratt Institute he was employed by the Bigelow Carpet Company as designer. He is survived by a widow and four children.

DAVID H. CHANDLER, for fourteen years Judge of the Municipal Court in Farmington, Me., died early yesterday morning, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Temple, Me. He was a member of the State Legislature and also served three years as Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court in 1883. He is survived by three daughters, one of whom is the wife of the Rev. A. C. Nickerson of Plainfield, N. J.

The Rev. JOHN A. DAVIS, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Nyack, N. Y., died suddenly from neuralgia of the heart yesterday, aged fifty-seven years. He was born at Flatbush, Ulster County, N. Y., and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1865 and from the Theological Seminary in 1868. He went to China as a missionary in 1869 and returned two years later because of ill health. He filled several pastorates after that, going to Nyack four years ago. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, and three sisters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Coughs and colds are dangerous intruders. Expel them with Parker's Ginger Tonic. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

A.—T. M. Stewart, Carpet Cleansing, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—McILVAINE.—In Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. Percy Gordon, Grace Parr, daughter of Dr. J. W. McIlvaine, to Launcelot Hugh Baldwin, Staff Corps, India.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At her residence, in Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 23, Harriet Bellows, widow of William Benjamin Allen, in the 79th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALVORD.—On Thursday, Sept. 23, Susan, widow of Alonzo A. Alvord. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALDWIN.—Lillie Bushnell, wife of Theodore E. Baldwin, in her 66th year. Funeral at Litchfield, Conn.

McGRATH.—Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas McGrath, in her 49th year, at 549 5th Av. Notice of funeral later.

McILLREE.—Friday, Sept. 24, Samuel G. McIlree, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. B. Mooyer. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, 20th St., between 9th and 9th Avs., on Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

McKEAN.—In New York City, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Oscar G. Moses, 1,190 Madison Av., William C. McKean, late of the firm of Lloyd & McKean, and of the New York Stock Exchange, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Whitehead, 167 Greenwood Av., on Saturday, Sept. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PARMELE.—Sept. 24, Ama A., daughter of the late J. O. and Jennett A. Parmele of New Haven, Conn. Funeral services Sunday at 3 P. M. from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. C. A. Woodward, 40 West 46th St.

TAYLOR.—At Poland Springs, Me., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., in her 67th year, Mary E., wife of Franklin E. Taylor. Funeral services from her late residence, 44 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

THOMAS.—At 68 West 52d St., on Sept. 24, Alice Rebecca, wife of Henry L. Thomas and daughter of the late Sturgis Phinney, M. D., in her 66th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, on Monday, the 27th inst., at noon.

Fresh Pond Crematory open every day in the year for business and visitors.—U. S. CREMATION CO., 62 East Houston St., New York.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALBINI, Joseph, 429 W. 16th St.	55	23
BOCK, Annie, Home for Aged	65	23
BADANI, Annie, 242 E. 41st St.	5	24
BOHAN, James C. C., 212 E. 65th St.	4	24
BOYLE, Mary, Irvington, N. Y.	42	22
BOND, Mary H., Home for Incurables.	73	24
COOPER, Gilbert, Stamford, N. Y.	77	23
CHENU, Julius, 52 Macdougal St.	37	23
CASSIDY, Catharine, 1,182 2d Av.	1	23
CERNEY, Anthony, 342 E. 71st St.	59	23
CUSICK, Peter, 311 E. 75th St.	78	22
CHIARITA, Maria, 168 Mulberry St.	1	24
CATALANO, Antonia, 440 10th Av.	13	22
COCHRAN, John H., 603½ W. 52d St.	42	23
CERKER, Morris, 199 Clinton St.	3	23
CONNELLY, Martha, 464 W. 35th St.	33	22
CONNELL, Anna, 229 W. 25th St.	24	23
DOUGHERTY, Michael J., 435 W. 30th	29	22
DUGGAN, Michael J., St. Joseph's Hosp	43	23
DAMM, Herbert P., 1,243 Brook Av.	1	24
EGAN, Lizzie, 723 5th St.	32	24
EISMAN, Liba, 37 Essex St.	68	24
FLEMMING, Peter, 542 W. 36th St.	43	23
FOX, Patrick, 615 W. 54th St.	70	22
GARDNIER, Catharine, 224 E. 104th.	54	22
GALLAGHER, Catharine, 1,670 1st Av	62	22
GODFREY, John, Man. State Hospital	45	23
GOWDEY, Hannah, 19 Bank St.	90	24
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, 20 Suffolk St.	1	23
HOLMES, Sadie, 131 Clinton Place	28	22
HOWELL, Emma W., 318 Monroe St.	2	23
HALLIDAY, William, 240 E. 87th St.	31	23
HURWITZ, Joseph, 61 Mott St.	1	24
HIRSCHBERG, Rosalie, 204 E. 115th.	63	24
HATTON, Mary J., 879 7th Av.	99	24
HOARY, Mary, Man. State Hospital	43	22
JASA, Michele, 228 Mott St.	1	22
JORDAN, Andrew, 57 W. 36th St.	63	23
KRATER, William, 317 E. 88th St.	5	22
KELLY, William B., 635 1st Av.	26	23
KERLS, Emma F., 487 2d Av.	30	23
LAVARRA, Grazia, 5 Marion St.	4	24
McGUINNESS, James, 532 W. 30th.	43	23
McGREAL, Bridget A., 17 E. 105th.	39	22
McNEIL, Eliza L., 3,713 3d Av.	26	22
McBRIDE, Mary, 506 W. 26th St.	1	23
MURPHY, John, 20 Bowery.	46	21
MOWSON, Mary, 259 W. 54th St.	20	23
NOAH, Lionel J., 329 E. 87th St.	54	23
NONAH, John, Newark, N. J.	56	23
NOLTE, Albert, 434½ 9th St.	60	24
O'NEIL, Margaret, 82 Catharine St.	55	21
O'DONNELL, Timothy, 2,497 Arthur Av.	88	23
PRELI, Francesco, 40 New Bowery.	1	23
PETRI, Italo, 20 Minetta Lane.	2	23
PEREZ, Annie P., 1,579 Madison Av.	27	22
PENDERS, Florence, 648 10th Av.	2	23
PARMELE, Anna A., 319 W. 23d St.	64	24
RYAN, Hannah, 401 E. 29th St.	41	23
REILLY, Lucy, 607 11th Av.	23	22
RIORDAN, Michael, 226 E. 89th St.	22	23
ROSE, Joseph, 90 James St.	75	22
REDDIN, Mary, 802 Hester St.	27	22
ROSENBAUM, Chale, 235 2d St.	30	24
STAPELTON, Michael, 419 E. 22d St.	41	23
SLATER, Mary, 228 W. 30th St.	58	23
SCHOFIELD, Simon R., King's Bridge Road and Boston Av.	68	21
SMITH, Patrick, 293 Rivington St.	66	22
SPONHOLZ, Betty K., 61 E. 113th St.	76	23
SMITH, Fanny, 97 Attorney St.	1	24
SANTAL, August, 220 E. 27th St.	68	22
TOMATORE, Maria, 44 Oliver St.	39	22
THOMAS, Alice R., 68 W. 52d St.	65	24
TIFFANY, John, 53 Bowery.	36	22
UHRENDORFF, Mary R., 874 W. 127th	13	22
VANZANDT, Ada G., 163 E. 36th St.	39	23
Von SCHUCKMAN, Maria A. T., 108 E. 71st St.	54	22
WALSH, George, 115 W. 60th St.	50	23
WEISS, Elias, 213 E. 81st St.	1	23
WITTICH, Bertha, 76 Charles St.	67	23
WHEELER, Charles H., 237 W. 37th	38	23
WHITE, Harvey, 448 W. 54th

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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Investment Securities.
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, September 1, 1897.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that the right to convert bonds of the above issue into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,320 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds,
will terminate November 1st, 1897.
Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By EDWARD D. ADAMS,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Depositaries.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Copies of our advertisement published August 31st, 1897, respecting the Extension and Deposit of these Bonds, can be obtained at our office.
Bondholders may present their Bonds for extension at our office, and deposit the same with us free of charge, ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 30, 1897, under a Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 14, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, September 22, 1897.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1897.
HOLDERS OF
Sunbury and Erie Railroad Co.
7% BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1st, 1897, are advised that such bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Registered Bonds when presented for redemption must be accompanied by a power of Transfer to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
J. S. VANZANDT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Erratic performances by Sugar Trust shares disturbed the entire stock market yesterday and offered opportunities to speculators on the bear side to make a stand against all the rest of the list. All day long the market was under pressure. At the close of business quotations on an average were down about a point.

***

No signs appeared anywhere of liquidation of long stocks. A few voluble young gentlemen not hitherto conspicuous on the board have suddenly allied themselves with the raiding room trading contingent; they profess to be particularly distressed over the foreign gold now coming into the country; they construe the movement to be unfortunate and disturbing. This is just what they say—though, to be sure, it doesn't sound like the talk of anybody sane.

***

So far as the financial, commercial, and industrial situation in the United States is concerned, not a single new bad feature appears. There is still at work every progressive, upbuilding factor which has at any time been in evidence. Factories are busy, labor is satisfactorily employed, mercantile transactions grow daily bigger, the agricultural interests of the country have unprecedented prosperity. In every quarter the record is uniform—that times have become good and are rapidly growing better.

***

Only professional bear speculators in Wall Street are blue or can be blue.

The railroads of the country, reflecting National prosperity, report earnings which serve as an ample barometer of what the National business situation really is. Uniformly these earnings show increases. Such increases are not slight; they are, as a rule, tremendous. They certify the fact that an absolute business revolution is being accomplished.

People who own stocks and sell them under the pressure of current scarecrow performances in Wall Street are making unnecessary and illogical sacrifices, and they will regret the result of their nervousness.

***

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $2,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125½.

***

In State bonds $1,500 Tennessee settlement threes, small, sold at 81½, and $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 67¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ill. Steel Co.	3¾	N. Y. C. & St. L...	½
Michigan Central	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Long Island	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	2⅜	Met. Traction	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
A., T. & S. F.	½	M., Kansas & Texas.	⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	M., K. & T. pf.	1
Bay State Gas.	1⅜	Mo. Pacific	1½
Brook. Rapid Transit.	1	Mobile & Ohio.	⅝
Canada Southern	1	Nat. Lead	1¼
Ches. & Ohio.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1¾
C., B. & Q.	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chicago Gas	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chicago Great West.	1¼	2d pf.	1¼
C. Great W. pf., B.	¾	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	1¼
C., Ind. & Louis.	¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
C., Ind. & Louis pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1
C., M. & St. Paul.	1⅜	Northern P. pf.	1⅞
Chicago & N. W.	1⅜	N. Y., O. & West.	¾
C., R. I. & P.	1½	Or. R. & N. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pacific Mail	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	¾
C. & Hock Coal, all in, paid	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Consol. Gas	¾	Pullman Car	1½
Del. & Hudson.	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Denver & Rio G.	⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Denver & R. G. pf.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha.	2½
Erie	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Stand. R. & T.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	1
General Electric	1¼	Texas Pacific	½
Homestake	1¼	Union Pacific	1⅜
Ill. Central	⅞	U. P., Den. & Gulf.	1
Laclede Gas	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
L. E. & Western.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
L. E. & Western pf.	1½	Wabash pf	1⅛
Lake Shore	2	West. Union Tel.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Lehigh & W. B. con. asst	1⅝
F. & P. M. H. 5s.	2		

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1⅛	Rio G. West. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r.	1½	South. C. & Ga. 1st.	1⅝
Erie gen. lien	1½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	3
Int. & G. Nor. 3s	3	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	1⅝
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1¼	Wabash deb. B.	1
Kansas P. con., t. r.	3	W. Central 1st, t. r.	1
Nash, C. & St. L. con.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,015,512; balances, $6,364,065; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $571,690.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83, for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.83½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par @10c discount. Boston—10c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅛@58. Sales of 15,000 ounces at 57⅛.

Commercial price of bar silver 57c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 356,140.06 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London 26½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at 1.60. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 200 Best & Belcher at .75, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at 1.45, 300 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 1,100 Fortuna at 10.62½@11.00, 500 Plymouth at .12, 200 Yellow Jacket at .30. On the Mining Exchange 1,100 shares of Annetta sold at .46⅜, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .06½@.05½, 1,200 Miami at .40¼, 3,900 Rock Mountain at .15, 4,700 Waldorf at .09¼, 2,600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.09⅝@.09½, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .009¼, 1,500 Jefferson at .07@.06¾, 700 Pharmacist at .09½@.09⅝, 500 Union at .20, and 4,000 Work at .05¼@.05@.05¼.

EUROPE WILL BUY.

Among the close observers of Stock Exchange conditions who are firmly convinced that American stocks and bonds will be soon recognized as profitable investments by home and foreign investors alike is Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. Mr. Redmond said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The rapid recovery from the recent break in the stock market shows that new and powerful interests have taken hold and gives promise of a stronger and better development of the security markets.

"European capitalists are now buying our stocks. They have begun to see that in clinging to the idea that American business conditions have not materially improved they are simply deluding themselves. They are also realizing that it is a losing game to let pass the opportunities for profitable investment which are so frequently presenting themselves in our market. It is surely beyond contradiction that the earnings of the railroads are showing unprecedented profits, and that the renewal of business activity in so many directions is a reasonable voucher that our industries are in a healthy condition again. Adding to this the much better demand for our staples and the growth of our competition with the former controllers of the iron markets of the world, we have further reason for believing that the existing betterment will be permanent.

"The intrinsic value of many of our stocks is greater than they are selling for, and improvement is bound to be had in the market values of both high and low priced stocks. The public cannot be prevented from seeing this clearly, although for a time they may be misled by depressing rumors and exaggerated stories.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the course of the market will be steadily upward, and I base this upon the undeniable fact that trade has improved. There will be nothing for years to come to materially disturb the growth of manufacturing and industrial prosperity in this country. Some of our friends both here and abroad seem to be slow in appreciating this, but they must eventually admit it. Then they will regret their folly in staying ignorant of it for so long."

SUGAR TRUST MANIPULATION.

Sugar Trust was again the most conspicuous stock on the list in yesterday's market. It was most erratic, making wide and rapid fluctuations. Over 70,000 shares were traded in. In the morning hours the stock showed strength, selling up close to 150. Later there came a break, and subsequent weakness made the closing price 145.

It does not take a particularly shrewd observer to detect the manipulation of Sugar Trust stock.

Its sudden activity and its violent fluctuations plainly indicate that there is just beginning a campaign in the stock plans for which have in all probability been carefully laid out and decided upon. Wall Street veterans will hardly be misled by any such manipulation—for recent Sugar campaigning and its wonderful results are by no means forgotten by the speculators who were short of the stock down around par. The men who sold it short then did so because they saw the same indications of a twenty or thirty point break in the stock that they are now professing to see.

It will be well for Wall Street to know and keep in mind what Sugar Trust insiders are now saying to some of the most important financial interests in the Street. They are assuring these interests that although the stock may fluctuate widely during the next week or two, that although surface indications may seem to point plainly to a quick slump, that although the price of the stock may drop further within the next few days, holders of it need have no fears—they can safely embrace any such opportunity to acquire more stock, for its market price will beyond doubt be put to $200 a share.

This is what insiders—the very people who manipulated the rise from par to 150—are telling friendly financial interests.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of September to-day will cover 76 roads, and will show 12.84 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Second Week of September.	1897.	Increase.	Dec.
Atlanta Great Southern.	$36,625	$8,147	....
Ann Arbor.	23,340	359	....
Atlantic & Danville.	11,100	....	$878
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	131,222	10,471	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg.	64,430	....	1,863
Burl., Ced. Rap. & North.	104,559	18,031	....
Canadian Pacific.	485,000	52,000	....
Central of Georgia.	111,852	2,578	....
Chesapeake & Ohio.	206,980	5,899	....
Chicago & East. Illinois.	71,580	....	2,636
Chicago Great Western.	127,340	29,040	....
Chic., Indianap. & Louisv.	69,645	10,322	....
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	714,130	89,282	....
Chicago & West Michigan.	35,305	....	4,888
Clev., Canton & Southern.	9,642	....	5,865
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	277,898	18,885	....
Peoria & Eastern.	40,082	5,221	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling.	22,315	....	2,300
Denver & Rio Grande.	169,400	24,500	....
Det., Gd. Rapids & West.	28,832	2,999	....
Duluth, So. Shore & Atl.	35,764	211	....
Evansville & Indianapolis.	6,545	594	....
Evansville & Terre Haute.	30,060	10,400	....
Fla. Central & Peninsular.	44,058	8,928	....
Flint & Pere Marquette.	57,191	9,537	....
Ft. Worth & Denver City.	26,744	4,534	....
Georgia	37,589	2,378	....
Georgia & Alabama.	22,251	1,773	....
Grand Rapids & Indiana.	39,702	3,032	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne.	7,883	895	....
Traverse City.	538	....	249
Musk., Gr. Rap. & Ind.	2,988	52	....
Grand Trunk.	557,795	36,215	....
Chic. & Grand Trunk.			
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
International & Gt. No.	95,900	....	6,900
Interoceanic, (Mex.).	86,023	3,597	....
Iowa Central.	40,870	8,596	....
Kanawha & Michigan.	8,971	1,708	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem.	89,567	11,293	....
Kan. City, Mem. & Birm.	21,903	....	4,077
Kansas City & Omaha.	4,752	2,167	....
Kan. City, Pittsb. & Gulf.	18,218	5,698	....
Lake Erie and Western.	71,602	4,133	....
Louisv., Evansv. & St. L.	32,300	127	....
Louisv., Hend. & St. Louis.	13,548	3,453	....
Louisville & Nashville.	462,855	44,215	....
Memphis & Charleston.	28,877	4,099	....
Mexican Central.	199,515	....	8,628
Mexican National.	96,104	....	7,355
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	48,805	4,603	....
Minn. St. P. & Ste. S. M.	91,677	7,012	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas.	296,956	5,916	....
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	532,000	129,000	....
Missouri Pacific & Iron M.			
Central Branch.	29,000	15,000	....
N. Y., Ontario & Western.	82,434	5,688	....
Norfolk & Western.	272,708	58,675	....
Northern Pacific.	529,455	126,755	....
Ohio River.	24,925	2,931	....
Peoria, Decatur & Evansv.	19,202	....	810
Pittsburg & Western.	60,731	11,865	....
Quincy, Omaha & Kan. C.	18,037	7,773	....
Rio Grande Southern.	7,005	....	2,853
Rio Grande Western.	68,100	13,300	....
St. Joseph & Grand Island.	24,300	9,700	....
St. Louis Southwestern.	104,500	4,400	....
Southern Railway.	414,979	85,524	....
Texas Central.	7,348	....	2,828
Texas & Pacific.	155,474	479	....
Toledo, Peoria & Western.	23,250	1,024	....
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas C.	46,756	5,327	....
Wabash	274,505	28,715	....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	71,000	4,800	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	18,198	....	5,223
Wisconsin Central.	113,519	30,179	....
Total, (76 roads).	8,256,823	997,233	57,358
Net increase, (12.84 p. c.).		939,880	....

NORTHERN PACIFIC PROSPECTS.

In dispatches to clients the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. said last night:

"Many times we have called attention to Northern Pacific preferred and common stock as an investment at present quotations. To-day we have the published statement of the increased earnings of this system for the second week in September, viz., $126,755, and for two weeks in September $221,154. Further, we have been informed, from what we consider a reliable source, that Mr. J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Road, and his associates now own a controlling interest in the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad. If this is true, all competition on the Pacific coast between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways will be a thing of the past, and with reduced fixed charges, lessened competition, better management, and good markets for all products along the line of this railroad, it seems to us that the earnings must continue to increase and dividends on the preferred stock be not a remote contingency.

"In viewing the market from all sides, it is our impression that all dividend-paying stocks and preferred stocks of our large railroad systems are a purchase to hold. There may be some slight recessions in prices, but no material declines from those of to-day, and ultimately prices will have a much higher level of value than yet seen."

THE BROOKLYN RAILWAY DEAL.

Wall Street yesterday seemed to have just awakened to the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit-Brooklyn Union deal has been completed and lacks only official announcement of its details. THE NEW YORK TIMES announced the completion of the deal more than a week ago. Yesterday that fact was reported around the Street as though it were news. Coupled with it was the statement that the whole matter would be officially made public within a few days. It will not be made public until the Brooklyn Elevated interests have acquired what stock they want, the market having been given to them for that purpose.

TALK ON THE COAL STOCKS.

Much bull talk is to be heard on the coal stocks. Wall Street interests closely identified with both the anthracite and bituminous trades are talking confidently of coming improvement, and the way in which the coal stocks themselves are acting would seem to indicate that this confidence is being expressed more substantially than by mere words. The Coal Trust decision, which has been postponed again, has evidently lost its importance.

GRAIN ELEVATORS ACTIVE.

The grain elevators of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company are kept very busily occupied at present. A comparison of the net earnings of the company for the seven months of this year ending Sept. 1 with the corresponding period of 1896 shows an increase of over $150,000. The company's railway terminal department reports the handling from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15 of 300 more loaded cars than in the first fifteen days of September last year.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Money is no longer a drug here, because trade and industry advance without halting. Payments through chief clearing houses have been 65.7 per cent. larger than in last year for the week, and 17.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. So vast an expansion, from 140,000,000 daily in March to 211,000,000 daily in September, would have been thought impossible not long ago, and railroad earnings in September also equal those of 1892, and exceed last year's by 12.3 per cent. Tonnage east bound from Chicago, in three weeks, 200,441 against 186,862 in 1892, shows a gain of 7.3 per cent. The heavy liquidation of weak holders depressed the average price of railway stocks $2 per share, but they recovered $1 Wednesday, only to break sharply on Friday, closing $1.73 lower for the week.

"The official ending of the Western coal strike adds many thousand men to the working force in the mines, and others in manufactures using bituminous coals. The anthracite strike has substantially ended, and no extensive labor disturbance is threatened. The output of coke is now 125,000 tons, and the price is also advanced. Some branches of the iron and steel industry are clearly no longer able to keep up with their new orders. Others are very fully employed for some months ahead, and with all the demand is increasing. Heavy buying has raised Bessemer pig at Pittsburg to $10.50, and Grey Forge to $9.50, with actual sales of 10,000 tons Southern pig in the Mahoning Valley for $8.75 at Birmingham. Billets are quoted at $16.25, and $23 has been refused for wire rods. Structural work is behind orders, tin plate mills are hindered by failure to get sheet bars delivered fast enough, plate and sheet mills find heavy demand everywhere, and bars are in great demand for cars at the West, with vastly improved demand and a shade better prices at the East. The average advance of iron and steel products from the lowest point is 8.2 per cent.

"The decline in hides continues with liberal sales by Chicago packers, but prices still average 26.4 per cent. above the lowest for the year, while business in leather is checked by an advance averaging 6 per cent. from the lowest, and shoe manufacturers are much embarrassed about Spring orders, though asking only 3.7 per cent. above the lowest prices this year. The belated demand due to exhaustion of stocks keeps works so well employed that actual shipments from Boston in September are 11 per cent. greater than in any previous year, and 20 per cent. greater than in 1892. Wool sales at Boston have decreased a quarter, but manufacturers are still unable to find profits to goods with wool at present prices. Reported sales of wool are more than double those of the most prosperous years, but the rise in prices reports the future more doubtful, except for manufacturers having heavy supplies laid in. The cotton mills are doing a large business, although recent buying of goods has naturally decreased after the recent rush."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"There is a check to the onward sweep of demand in staple lines so noticeable throughout the country for the past six weeks. The yellow-fever quarantine, which extends from Texas to Georgia, has brought wholesale business to a practical standstill throughout the greater portion of the region embraced by the Gulf States. At centres of distribution in Eastern, Middle, and Central Western States the recent activity in dry goods, hats, and hardware has fallen off, but at the Northwest and on the Pacific coast buying by interior merchants and the free distribution of merchandise continue to be features. Demand for heavy textile fabrics has been stimulated by colder weather, and St. Louis merchants say the yellow-fever scare will have no effect upon trade at that city, as Southern merchants had supplied themselves there before the quarantine was enforced. The outlook for business in parts of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Georgia is for a much duller season than had been expected. Favorable features of the week are found in sharp advances in prices for iron and steel, heavy sales of Bessemer pig iron, steel billets and rails, and a prospect that iron and steel prices will go higher in the near-by future. Wool is also higher, and woolen goods for 1898 delivery are up 10 and 15 per cent., with the outlook favoring a further advance. The increased volume of general trade is also stimulated by the continued heavy movement of cereals to tidewater, the almost unprecedentedly large quantities exported each week, and the increased number of people finding employment in industrial and commercial lines, as compared with a year ago, together with the tendency of gold to come here from abroad.

"The prices movement parallels that of last week, there being noteworthy advances for Indian corn, coffee, foundry and Bessemer pig iron, steel billets and rails, wire and wire nails, several grades of lumber, and wool and woolens, while, almost exactly as last week, decreases are announced for wheat, oats, wheat flour, lard, beef, and cotton. No changes are reported in quotations for sugar, pork, print cloths, lead, and copper.

"Bank clearings at 77 cities throughout the United States, received by telegraph on the 24th inst., aggregate $1,367,000,000, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. from last week's extraordinarily heavy total, but an increase of 60 per cent. compared with the corresponding aggregate in 1896 and 37 per cent. compared with the like total in 1895, a period in which the volume of clearings was somewhat augmented after the depression in trade in 1893 and 1894. This week's gain over clearings for the third week of September, 1894, is 65 per cent.; compared with 1893 it is 70 per cent., and with 1892 14 per cent. It is 2 per cent. heavier than in the like week of 1891, and nearly 5 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of 1890:

"There are 237 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 186 last week, 321 in the third week in September, 1896; 198 in 1895, 204 in the like week in 1894, and as contrasted with 232 in the corresponding period in 1893.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,623,493 bushels, compared with 6,289,948 bushels last week, 3,930,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,151,000 bushels two years ago, 2,562,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 3,490,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn aggregate 4,022,142 bushels, compared with 3,961,000 bushels last week, 2,610,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 1,360,000 bushels two years ago, 104,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 813,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"Developments in the iron trade have been rapid during the past week, and from all quarters there is reported an increase in orders, which warrants the belief that a period of activity has begun. In fact, there are signs of a boom, though the wiser heads in the trade rather deprecate anything of the sort, and would prefer to see a more gradual and steady improvement, which is likely to be free from the reaction which certainly follows a booming market.

"A general rise in prices seems pretty sure to come. Increases have been made in a tentative way, since many are still doubtful as to the permanence of the improvement and prefer to await developments. In pig iron and steel billets we have already noted the improvement; finished products are still selling at low prices, but the greater cost of raw material will soon compel increases in other departments.

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"It appears probable that the price of anthracite coal will be advanced on Oct. 1 by at least 25 cents. The sales of 1896 were about 43,000,000 tons, and the sales of the present year will probably approximate closely to that figure, though the amount handled so far is some 2,000,000 tons less than at a corresponding season last year. The coal companies consequently expect to get a better price for the coal they sell until the end of the season than for that they have sold during the earlier part of the year, owing to a livelier demand. It is claimed that the restrictions of the output have been so great during the Summer that the natural demand will certainly stand a large supply. It is well known that stocks of hard coal now in the dealers' hands are far below what they should be to tide them over the Winter.

"However, many of the leading men in the coal trade believe that prices should not be raised; that if there is going to be a very lively demand it should be met if possible without any rise in the price, as they foresee an ever-increasing competition on the part of the steam and gas companies, and think the only way to meet it is to keep down the price of hard coal.

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"The Atlantic soft coal trade is quiet. Stocks of coal on hand, which consumers were induced to lay in during the strike in the Pittsburg and other regions, have not been used up yet, and consequently they are not inclined to order more while such stocks last, especially as there are no further inducements, such as lower prices or lower ocean freights. Indeed, we understand that prices are stronger, if anything, than they were, without, however, having advanced since our last quotations."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the securities dealt in yesterday on the curb there was little activity among the list of tractions. Brooklyn City Railroad quotations were firmer, also Brooklyn Elevated, the latter selling at top price—9½ to 10. Kings County Traction was offered down, with sales at about 45, closing at 44 to 45.

The ferry and natural gas stocks were inactive, and a reaction was experienced in the entire list of illuminating gas securities. Central Union bonds were fractionally lower, and Equitable showed a net loss of 3 points. East River common was lower with no sales. Malt issues were not buoyant.

Traction Quotations.

	Did.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	195	197
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9½	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	108	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	75
Kings County Elevated	3	5
Kings County Traction	44	45
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	7	9
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	151½	152½
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	95	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107½	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	85
Union Ferry stock, ex. dividend	67	68½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex. int.	95	98
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	102½
Columbus Gas	92	94
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J. stock	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	292	295
Grand Rapids Gas stock	78	80
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	450	490
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. G

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 24, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
156	160	15	Adams Express	160	160	158¾	158¾	.....
20½	21⅝	600	American Cotton Oil..	23½	23½	21½	21½	—2¼
74⅜	77	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	76	76	75½	75½	—1¼
13⅜	13⅝	920	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
32	33	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	— ⅝
145	145⅛	69,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.....	147	149½	145	145	—2⅝
116⅜	117	319	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	—1
91	94	32	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93	93	93	93	.....
88⅜	89	9,868	American Tobacco	89¼	90⅛	88½	88⅝	— ⅝
112¼	113½	110	American Tobacco pf..	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	.....
15⅝	15½	2,570	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅞	16	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
32⅜	32½	14,084	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33⅞	34	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
18	18¾	2,805	Baltimore & Ohio	19	19¼	18	18½	— ⅜
8⅜	8½	23,000	Bay State Gas	10¼	10¾	8	8⅜	—1⅞
9	10	700	Brooklyn Elevated....	10	10	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
34⅜	34½	2,545	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	35½	35½	34	34⅜	—1
128	129	367	Brooklyn Union Gas..	129	129½	129	129	.....
1⅞	2¼	400	Brunswick Co.....	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	.....
58⅛	58⅜	1,275	Canada Southern.....	59¼	59⅜	58½	58½	—1
24½	24½	6,220	Chesapeake & Ohio....	25¼	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅝
98⅜	98⅝	31,469	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	99⅞	100¼	98¼	98½	—1½
104⅜	105¼	9,265	Chicago Gas	106¼	106⅜	104⅝	104⅝	—1¼
17⅜	17⅝	14,125	Chi. Great Western....	18⅝	19¼	17⅜	17⅜	—1¼
31	32	300	Chi. G. W. pf., B.....	32⅜	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅝
42	43	850	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10⅜	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅝
91	92	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf..	34½	34⅝	33⅜	33⅜	—1
98⅝	98⅞	46,389	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99⅞	100¼	98⅝	98⅞	—1⅝
144⅜	145¼	134	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	145	145	145	145	.....
127	127⅜	1,510	Chi. & Northw.....	128⅜	129	127¼	127¼	—1⅝
93⅝	93½	22,938	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	95¼	95½	93	93½	—1½
37¼	37½	1,000	C., C., C. & St. Louis..	38	38	37½	37½	—1½
25¼	25½	700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25½	25½	25	25½	—1⅞
6¼	6⅝	210	C. & H. C., all in....	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	—1½
7⅛	7¼	6,778	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7¼	7⅜	7	7¼	.....
228	225	2,706	Consolidated Gas	230	230	224	224	—7
118¼	119	250	Delaware & Hudson....	118½	118½	118¾	118½	—2⅝
150	159½	400	Del., Lack. & Western.	160	160	159½	160	.....
13	13¾	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	13	13	13	13	— ¾
48	48¾	333	Denver & R. G. pf....	48⅞	48⅞	48	48	—1⅜
11	12	245	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
125	130	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	130	130	130	130	—1
16⅞	16⅞	1,445	Erie	17⅜	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—1¼
41¼	42	1,130	Erie 1st pf.....	42⅜	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	—1¼
22½	23¾	200	Erie 2d pf.....	24	24	23	23⅜	—1¼
30	33	20	Evans. & T. H.....	33	33	33	33	.....
		9	Ft. W. & D. C.....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
36¾	37¼	3,670	General Electric	37¾	37¾	37	37	—1½
100½	...	310	H. B. Claflin Co.....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	—1½
36	40	100	Homestake	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	—1½
104¾	105⅜	410	Illinois Central.....	106	106	105	105¼	— ⅞
47	49	250	Illinois Steel Co.....	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+3⅝
7⅝	8½	20	Kanawha & Michigan..	8½	8½	8¼	8½	.....
24½	25¼	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	.....
42	42½	1,100	Laclede Gas	43¼	43¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
19½	20	400	Lake Erie & Western..	20	20	20	20	—1
77	77½	1,215	Lake Erie & West. pf.	78	78¼	77	77	—1½
175	177	600	Lake Shore	178¼	178¼	176	176	—2
40	45	200	Long Island	42	42	42	42	— ½
59½	59⅝	15,575	Louisville & Nashville..	60½	61	59½	59½	—1½
105½	105	11,900	Manhattan Con.....	108¼	108¼	105¼	106	—1⅝
121	123	400	Metropolitan Traction.	123¼	123¼	122	122	— ½
1½	1⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
106	108	500	Michigan Central.....	108	108¾	108	108½	+½
87½	89	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	88	88	88	88	—2
57½	59½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	58½	58½	58½	58½	—1
57½	59½	200	Minnesota Iron	58½	58½	58½	58½	.....
15	15¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
38¼	38¾	4,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	39½	40	38¾	38¾	—1
34⅜	34⅝	13,855	Missouri Pacific	36⅞	36⅞	34⅝	34⅝	—1½
29¼	29¾	300	Mobile & Ohio	29½	29½	28½	28½	— ⅝
39½	39½	4,050	National Lead Co.....	41¾	41¾	39½	39½	—1½
105	107	100	National Lead Co. pf..	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
16	18	150	National Linseed Oil..	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
98	98⅜	3,008	New Jersey Central....	100½	100½	97	97⅜	—1½
111⅝	111⅞	3,419	New York Central	112¼	112¼	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅝
16	16⅞	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
37¼	39¼	500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39	39	38	38	—1½
19¾	19¾	3,050	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	19	19⅜	19	19½	— ¼
39	40	2,480	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	43	43⅜	39	39	—1¼
41	42	1,700	Norfolk & West. pf..	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	—1
5¼	5⅝	700	North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
19⅞	20¼	8,555	Northern Pacific	20⅜	21¼	19⅞	20	—1
52⅜	52⅝	18,450	Northern Pacific pf....	54¾	54¾	52½	52⅝	—1⅞
19¾	19⅞	3,750	Ontario & Western....	19⅝	19⅝	18	18	— ¾
70	71	140	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	—1
35¼	35½	4,185	Pacific Mail	36½	36½	35½	35⅝	.....
115¼	116	600	Pennsylvania R. R....	116¾	116¾	115½	115½	— ⅝
1⅞	2	120	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25	25½	550	P., C. C. & St. Louis..	25½	25	25	25	—1
180	181	163	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	180	180	180	180	—1½
	11	100	Quicksilver	10	10	10	10	.....
26¼	26⅝	20,160	Reading	28	28⅝	26½	26⅝	—1¼
5⅝	5⅝	6,820	Reading 1st pf.....	56¼	56¼	53⅝	54½	—1½
33¼	33⅞	800	Reading 2d pf.....	34⅜	34⅜	33¼	33¼	—1½
7⅜	8¼	250	St. J. & G. I.....	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	49	35	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
16¾	17½	312	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	17½	17½	17	17	— ½
7¼	7¾	140	St. L. & S. F.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
53½	53¾	485	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	— ½
20¼	20⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	850	St. Louis Southw.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
11¼	12	600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	—1⅛
84	84¼	3,900	St. Paul & Omaha.....	86¼	86¼	83½	84	—2¼
20	21	400	Southern Pacific	21	21	20½	20½	— ¼
11⅜	11½	735	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
34⅜	35¼	4,415	Southern Railway pf..	35⅝	36	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
5¼	5⅝	1,240	Standard R. & T.....	6	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅝
31⅝	31¼	6,280	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32¼	32½	31¼	31½	—1
13	13¼	671	Texas Pacific	13¼	13⅜	13	13	— ½
22¼	22⅝	40,310	U. P., 1st in. pd.....	23⅞	24⅜	22¼	22¾	—1⅝
9⅜	9⅝	10,000	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	10¾	11¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
8¾	8⅞	500	United States Leather.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
67¼	67¾	2,705	U. S. Leather pf.....	68	68½	67	67¼	—1
17½	18	320	United States Rubber.	18	18	18	18	.....
65½	67	465	U. S. Rubber pf.....	67	67½	66	66	—1⅞
88	88¾	1,265	Wabash	8½	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
21¾	21⅝	4,775	Wabash pf.....	22½	22⅞	21½	21½	—1⅛
108	111	5	Wells-Fargo Express..	111	111	111	111	.....
9½	10	100	Western Union Beef....	10	10	10	10	—1½
91	91¼	12,613	Western Union Tel....	92¼	92⅝	91	91	—1½
...	100⅜	300	West Chicago Street...	110¼	110¼	110	110	.....
2¾	3	4,267	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	3¼	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13½	14	800	Wheeling & L. E. pf...	14¾	14⅝	13½	14⅜	— ¼
Sales.....		518,835						

Silver.

57⅛	58	15,000	Bullion certificates	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—2⅝

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
3,000.....82
5,000.....83
At., T & S F gen 4s
2,000.....88⅛
3,000.....88
13,000.....88⅛
500.....88½
5,000.....88⅛
66,000.....88
Adjustment 4s
20,000.....59½
10,000.....59⅝
23,000.....59
10,000.....58⅞
98,000.....58⅝
84,000.....58⅞
6,000.....58⅜
15,000.....58⅝
70,000.....58½
5,000.....58⅝
15,000.....58½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....83
10,000.....83¼
9,000.....83
2,000.....83¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000.....113¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
9,000.....100½
Buffalo & Erie new
6,500.....104⅜
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000.....110½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000.....94½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
4,800.....43½
2,000.....44½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000.....17¼
2,000.....17½
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000.....113¼
Registered
2,000.....112
Ches & Ohio con 5s
6,000.....113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000.....81½
5,000.....81½
10,000.....81
11,000.....80⅞
20,000.....81
9,000.....80⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000.....113
Ches & Ohio, Craig Valley 1st
10,000.....97½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
4,000.....94⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
20,000.....103½
5,000.....103
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
4,000.....116½
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
1,000.....101½
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 6s
2,000.....96
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
4,000.....106⅞
16,000.....106½
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
5,000.....46⅜
20,000.....46¼
5,000.....46⅜
10,000.....46⅝
34,000.....46½
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000.....112
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000.....65
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
10,000.....13⅜
15,000.....12⅝
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
2,000.....101
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000.....89
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000.....110¾
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
2,000.....109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000.....109¾
4,000.....110
Total sales.....

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
10,000.....112½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000.....72
10,000.....71½
Erie 4s prior bonds
5,000.....94
15,000.....91⅞
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
5,000.....86
Ft W & Rio Grande 1st
5,000.....58¾
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000.....92¼
5,000.....92
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
10,000.....118½
Green Bay & W deb B
2,000.....6
Int & Gt Nor 3d
8,000.....45
Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000.....97½
Kanawha & Mich 4s
2,000.....81
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000.....79¼
3,000.....79¼
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....100½
37,000.....99
5,000.....98¼
5,000.....98
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000.....103
L S & Mich So 3½s
12,000.....102½
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000.....101
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
2,000.....102½
2,000.....102¾
Long Island Ferry 4½s
2,000.....92½
Louis & Nash cons
1,000.....101½
10,000.....104⅝
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
6,000.....119⅞
Pensacola Div 6s
3,000.....102
3,000.....103½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000.....116
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000.....80⅜
2,000.....86
8,000.....86¼
Mo, K & T 2d
21,000.....64⅜
6,000.....64¼
10,000.....64⅝
24,000.....64¼
7,000.....64
1,000.....63⅜
3,000.....64
10,000.....64¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000.....82
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
3,000.....115
1,000.....115¼
Terminal 5s
1,000.....113
Nash, C & St L con
2,000.....101½
N Y Cent 1st coup
10,000.....118¼
N Y Cent deb 5s
6,000.....121⅝
N Y Cent & H ext 4s
6,000.....104½
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
5,000.....122½
N Y O & W refdg 4s
5,000.....97½
3,000.....97
6,000 20F.....96¾
5,000.....96
1,000.....96½
N Y, O & West con 5s
1,000.....109
N Y, Sus & West G M
5,000.....80½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000.....120⅝
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid
3,000.....44¼

N Y Cent reg deb 5s, 1889-1904
1,000.....100½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
500.....78
1,000.....79
5,000.....78⅝
5,000.....78⅜
5,000.....78½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
8,000.....60¼
26,000.....60
5,000.....59¾
5,000.....59½
7,000.....59¾
10,000.....59¼
10,000.....59¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
70,000.....92
12,000.....92⅛
3,500.....92⅛
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000.....116
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
7,000.....91¾
5,000.....91⅝
5,000.....91¼
Oregon S L inc A 5s
4,000.....56½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
12,000.....102¼
Evansville Div
2,000.....102¼
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000.....85¾
15,000.....85½
5,000.....85⅝
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.....82¼
10,000 20F.....82¼
7,000.....82¼
5,000.....82⅜
5,000.....82¼
14,000.....82
Rome, W & Og cons
5,000.....121½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
500.....67½
1,000.....67
St L & S F gen 5s
2,000.....100½
St P, M & M, Dakota ext
1,000.....120
San An & Ar Pass 4s
4,000.....60
12,000.....60¾
5,000.....60¾
9,000.....60¼
1,000.....60¾
1,000.....60
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000.....84½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000.....94
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....99¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000.....93½
5,000.....93¼
Standard R & T 6s
1,000.....64
1,000.....63¾
3,000.....64
3,000.....63
1,000.....64
Standard R & T inc
14,000.....3
3,000.....15
3,000.....14½
3,000.....14
5,000.....14¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000.....31
2,000.....31¼
2,000.....30⅞
3,000.....30¾
20,000.....30½
Third Avenue 1st 5s
48,000.....121⅝
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000.....87½
U P, D & G 1st
5,000.....53
10,000.....51⅞
10,000.....51⅝
5,000.....52¼
15,000.....52½
6,000.....52
20,000.....51⅞
7,000.....51¾
Wabash 1st 5s
23,000.....107¼
5,000.....107
Wabash deb, Series B
1,000.....31
Wis Cent 1st, Tr cts
10,000.....38
15,000.....37
$1,714,000

. . . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	113½	114
4s, r., 1925	125½	125⅝
4s, c., 1925	125½	125⅝
5s, r., 1904	114½	115
5s, c., 1904	114½	115
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Express	117	120
Ann Arbor	13	15
Atl & Pac	36	37
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8¾	9¼
Boston A. L. pf	105	108
Buff., R. & P.	23½	24½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	63½	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Canada Pacific	74½	75½
Capital Traction	..	116
Central Pacific	15½	16⅛
Chi. & Alton	164	..
Chi. & Alton pf	168	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	60
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	105
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164	..
Consol. Ice	37	38
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..
Cleve. & Pitts	157	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5
C., H. V. & T. pf.	20	25
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
New Cent. C.	8	9
N. Y. Air Brake	..	28
N. Y. & N. H.	180	186
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	81
Norfolk Southern	65	72
Norfolk & West.	14	..
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	4½	7¾
Ore. R. & N.	37	40
Oregon S. L.	19	21
Penn. Coal	340	370
Phila. & Erie	5	7
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63½	64½
Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Quicksilver	1	3
Rio Grande W.	22	24
Rio G. W. pf.	59	59
R. W. & O.	119½	..
St. P. & Duluth	24	25
St. P. & Dul. pf.	86	88
St. P., M. & M.	122½	125
St. P. & O. pf.	144	147
Sixth Avenue	190	195
T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	26¼	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	41	..
U. S. Express	44	46
Wis. Central	2¾	3½
Wis. Central pf.	6½	8
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	76	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	..	112½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52
Flint & P. M.	12½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	41	43½
Ft. W. & R. G.	18	20
Gt. Nor. pf.	138	142
Ill. Cent. l. l.	..	96
Iowa Central	10¼	10¾
Iowa Central pf.	35	37
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Keok. & D. M.	4	4¾
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
Keokuk & West.	33	37
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	93	96
L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	12	..
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	6	7
Minn. & St. L.	27	30
Morris & Essex	168	170
National Starch	9	11
Nat. St. 1st pf.	85	90
Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	40

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
31,450	Am. Sug. Refs.	147	149¼	145⅞	145⅝
380	Am. Tobacco	90	90	88⅝	88⅝
800	At., T. & S. F.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
500	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅞	34	32⅝	32⅝
10	Brooklyn R. T.	35½	35½	35½	35½
50	Balt. & Ohio	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
650	Bay State Gas	10¼	10¼	8	8⅜
3,530	Chicago Gas	106⅛	106¾	104¾	104¾
15,260	Ch., R. I. & P.	95¾	95⅞	93	93
13,020	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	99⅞	100¼	98½	98½
25,380	Ch., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	98½	98⅝
50	Ch., Great West.	20⅞	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝
50	Ch. & Northw'n.	129	129	127½	127½
410	Cent. of N. J.	100½	100½	97	97⅜
320	C., St. P., M. & O.	85	85	83¾	83¾
70	Ches. & Ohio	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
100	Del., L. & W.	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼
260	Gen. Electric	37⅝	37⅝	37	37
2,530	Louis. & Nash.	60¾	60¾	59½	59⅝
390	Manhattan	108	108	106	106
3,090	Mo. Pacific	39¾	39¾	38½	38⅝
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
120	N. Y. Central	112	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
30	National Lead	40	40	39¼	39¼
20	N. Y., O. & W.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
100	Nor. Pacific	21	21	20¼	20¼
2,170	Nor. Pac. pf.	54¾	54¾	52⅝	52⅝
100	Peo., D. & E.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Pacific Mail	36	36	35	35⅝
10,900	Reading	28¾	28¾	26⅝	26⅝
10	Southern R'y.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
270	Southern R'y pf.	36	36	35	35¼
440	Tenn. C. & I.	32½	32⅝	31½	31½
20	Texas Pac.	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
3,140	Union Pacific	23⅞	24⅛	22⅝	22⅝
10	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	68¾	68⅜	68⅜
40	Wabash pf.	22½	22½	21⅜	22
1,210	Western Union.	92¼	92½	91¼	91¼

116,560

BONDS.

$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59¼	59½	58⅜	58⅜
2,000	C., B. & Q. conv.	109½	109½	109½	109½
5,000	Ches. & O.	81⅝	81½	81	81
5,000	Nassau El. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½
4,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	92½	92½	92	92
22,000	Stand. R. & T.	15	15	14¼	14¼
4,000	St. J. & G. I. 1st	67	67	67	67
20,000	U. P., D. & G.	53¼	53¼	52⅞	52⅞

$82,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—As showing the temporary exhaustion in the Boston stock market, an order to sell 100 shares of Boston and Montana disclosed the fact that there were almost no buying orders, and the price quickly fan down from 149½ at the close yesterday, to 145, with a rally to 147. Allouez held firm and gained ⅛, to 1⅜, with every indication of strong buying, but other copper shares were depressed. Centennial was off from 23 to 21½. Butte and Boston from 28¼ to 27¼, Old Dominion from 27¼ to 26, Kearsarge from 22½ to 21½, closing at 22; Atlantic, ½, to 26¼; Franklin, ¼, to 22½; Wolverine, ¼, to 17⅝. Union Pacific made a net decline of 1¼ for the day, closing at 22⅜. West End Street lost 1, to 95, and rallied to 96. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closed at 98½, a net loss of 1⅝. Bell Telephone was off 2 more, at 269; Sugar, 1⅞, at 145¼. Bay State Gas grounded at 3. Incomes gained 5, to 55. Flint and Père Marquette preferred receded 2½, to 42½, closing at 43.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	..	216
Boston & Maine	..	160
Boston & Providence	..	265
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	113½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	111
Fitchburg pf.	94¼	96
Old Colony	184	..
West End	96	..
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1¼	1⅜
Atlantic	26¼	26½
Boston & Montana	146½	148
Butte & Boston	27¼	27⅜
Calumet & Hecla	475	480
Centennial	21¼	21⅝
Franklin	22¼	21⅝
Kearsarge	21½	22
Osceola	38⅝	38⅞
Santa Ysabel	16¾	17¼
Tamarack	140	142
Tamarack Junior	..	19½
Wolverine	17¼	17½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	268	270
Dominion Coal	23½	24
Dominion Coal pf.	100	100¼
Eastman Car Heater	25	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	156	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19¾	21
Mexican Telephone	60	70
New England Telephone	133	..
Philadelphia Company	21¾	22⅜
United States Oil	13½	14
Westinghouse Electric	25	25½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	8½	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25¾	26¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Business in the local stock market was active and higher in the early session to-day. After that, under realizing sales and sympathy with the New York market, prices s

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Plot Sold to be Divided into Two Residence Sites—One Sale at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Helen N. Knickerbocker to B. Winthrop and J. J. Wysong, on private terms, the vacant plot on Fifth Avenue, 30 feet north of Sixty-fourth Street, 70 by 110. The property adjoins the 65-foot plot on Sixty-fourth Street which Mrs. Knickerbocker recently sold to Orme Wilson for the site of his new residence. The buyers, who are prominent Newport people, intend to erect two 35-foot houses for their own occupancy upon their purchase.

Miles & Heifer have sold for the estate of Maria Kahn to Lowenfeld & Prager, on private terms, the old three-story building 32 Pitt Street, on a plot 21.10 by 100. The buyers purchased the adjoining plot, 34 Pitt Street, of similar size, some time ago, and will erect modern tenements of improved design on both pieces of property at an early date.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company have sold to a builder, on private terms, the vacant plot on One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100. This property is to be improved.

Frederick Zittel has sold for E. Mamelsdorf to Dr. Alfred Bischel, on private terms, the four-story brownstone private dwelling 114 West Seventy-fifth Street.

W. F. and C. H. Smith have sold for John J. Barry, for $75,000, the four four-story double brick flats 666, 668, 670, and 672 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 25 by 75 by 100; also, for Edward Paterson and William Zimmer, for $25,000, the vacant plot on East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 50 by 100, and the plot on East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 195 feet west of Brown Place, 75 by 100.

Watkins Brothers have sold to Mrs. Clara B. Meyer the three-story and basement light-stone 19.6-foot dwelling 436 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. This is the second house in the row of ten they have recently erected which has been sold.

The Trustees of St. Paul's Church sold to the Ernest Marx syndicate the property of the church at Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place, near One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 136.9 by 150.

H. Casalino has sold for Francis J. Schnugg to B. Klee the five-story tenement 211 Chrystie Street, 25 by 50.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Christian and Andrew Hahn, builders of 68 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Eliza Meisner, a pair of $7,800, the three-story double brick flat 176 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 62 by 100.

Max Marx has sold to H. Wheeler Powell, for about $10,000, the vacant plot on St. Nicholas Place, east side, opposite West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100. Charles Griffith Moses recently sold Mr. Marx this lot through Walter J. Hall, who bought it at auction for $10,100 in 1893. Mr. Powell will build a five-story flat on the property.

At the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to J. C. G. Hupfel, for $9,500, the four-story stone-front tenement, with stores, 427 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 339 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 66.4 and irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Home Street, north side, 25 feet east of Bryant Street, for three-two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45; Martha C. Lavelle of 1,175 Hoe Street, owner; John C. Lavelle of 512 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $10,500.

Home Street, north side, 90.6 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 25 by 46, Christian W. Peterson of 1,073 Home Street, owner; Charles G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, 21.4 by 54.4, Charles Van Riper of 378 Mott Avenue, owner; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, architect; cost, $27,000.

Ninth Avenue, east side, 24.9 feet south of Thirty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 24.8 by 43.8, Margaretha Rupp of 468 Ninth Avenue, owner; Joseph Wolf of 1,125 Broadway, architect; cost, $11,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 22 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for five three-story brick dwellings, 15 by 52, John Jefferson and Gerard Tietjen, owners; Henry Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue, for a three-story brick engine house, 25 by 80, city, owner; Flagg & Chambers of 35 Wall Street, architects; cost, $22,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of Manston Street, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 14; James Cusick, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Gillingham & Gordon of 1,648 Intervale Avenue, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 513 West; to a three story and basement brick and stone dwelling; William Goudert of the premises, owner; H. Fouchaux, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 645 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Albert Hartog of 645 Lexington Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 162 Essex Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Baum, owner; Bernstein & Stone, architects; cost, $200.

No. 244 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Nathan Federgreen, owner; Bernstein & Stone, architects; cost, $250.

No. 641 Water Street, to a three-story brick stable; Alfred B. Maclay of 50 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Edward A. Chase of 184 West Eighty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 165 feet north of Cedar Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, 41 by 20.6; James G. Patton, owner; J. De Hart, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 24.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Mary M. Hardy to J. Frank Greene 1

AVENUE B, 230, 23x95; Christian Flech and wife to David Solomon and wife.. 15,400

CHERRY ST, s s, 99x24.3x99.1; Emma S. Chamberlaine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 50x100; Christian Schoppaul and wife to William C. Oesting 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 50x100; Henry Fenken and others to Christian Schoppaul 1

GREENE ST, w s, 20.1 ft n of Houston St, 60.3x irregular; William H. Wills, referee, to Augustus M. Bradhurst 30,000

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 221 ft n of Samuel St, 22x150; Tommaso Giordano and wife to Alfonso De Biasi and wife.. 3,850

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 243 ft n of Samuel St, 22x150; Tommaso Giordano and wife to Tito Chiaffarelli and wife.. 2,150

LEXINGTON AV, 165, e s, 16.11 ft s of 32d St, 20.9x irregular; Carl Mihoff and wife to Jefferson M. Levy and another 1

LOT 409, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Charles W. Aitken to Louis C. Dupre 153

LOT 128, map as amended of Bronxwood Park; Allan G. Macdonell to Edward V. Burton 1

LOT 392, map of Section A, Vyse estate; H. R. Barrett, referee, to Emil S. Levi; 3,525

LOTS 529 to 531, 409, 410, 416, 417, 462, 463, to 467, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to W. W. Taylor 1

LOTS 529 to 531, 409, 410, 416, 417, 462, 463 to 467, map of Arden property; W. W. Taylor and wife to E1ward V. Burton 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 85th St, 72.2x75; Mary A. McDonald and another to Ellen McDonald 1,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 90th St, 40x87.9; William C. G. Wilson to Hattie Mendelson 10

ST. ANN'S AV, 344, 50x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Christian Schoppaul. 1

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 25 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Jacob Hess and wife to Thomas J. Louther 1

W. 47th ST, s s, 21.2x irregular; Franziska Wiebke to Henry Buch 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 276.10 ft n of 178th St, 61x100x irregular; Catharine E. Hart to Agnes Hart 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, at dividing line between Lots 23 and 24, map of village of Upper Morrisania; Clara Montague to De Witt C. Squires 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, as opened, at dividing line between Lots 73 and 74, if prolonged, map of Upper Morrisania —x—; Susie B. McGraw and others to Clara Montague 25

WEBSTER AV, e s, as opened, at same dividing line, runs e to e s of River St, n 82x w —x s —; De Witt C. Squires and wife to Clara Montague 1

1ST AV, 1,881, 25.6x80; John T. Wall and wife to Solomon Mehrbach 1

3D AV, s w corner of 118th St, 25x100; Francis Hein, as executor, to Elias Gasowski 70,000

3D AV, e s, 149.8 ft n of 161st St, 25.6x 129.9x25.6x128.6; Paul G. Decker and wife to Clara Decker 1

7TH ST, 78, 25x97.6, and 75 7th St, 25x 97.6; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another 85,000

23D ST, 248 West, 25x98.9; Joseph Mendelson and wife to William C. G. Wilson.. 10

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West, 65x irregular; Sarah C. Newman and others to Robert Sparks 10

29TH ST, 157 to 161 West, 65x irregular; Sarah C. Newman and another, individually and as executors, to Robert Sparks. 130,000

52D ST, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 20x87.10x 20.4x91.7; Edwin C. Burtis to Albert G. Furtis 19,000

61ST ST, s s, 85 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Nathan E. Clark and wife to Ellen V. McCooey 13,000

76TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 80.7x25.4x78.10; Iama Schreyer and wife to Carl Ernst 10

128TH ST, s s, 71.6 ft w of Convent Av, Max Marx and wife to Matthew C. Kervin 1

182D ST, n s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x 110; Minnie Zwergel to Katharine Kitchen 1

182D ST, n s, 155 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x 110; Annie Heisler to Katharine P. Kitchen 1

182D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x 110; Samuel Feldman and wife to Katharine P. Kitchen 1

182D ST, n s, 170 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x 110; Lena Greenberger to Katharine P. Kitchen 1

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 100x 100; Frederick Folz and wife to William H. Welher 17,000

Recorded Leases.

BIERHOFF, Joseph, to Michael Kennedy; 104 West 127th St, store, floor, &c., 10 3-12 years $500

BLOCH, Aaron, to Israel Jacobson; 85 Market St, 10 years 700

HERMAN, Martin, and others, executors, and trustees, to John B. Meyer and another; 1,466 3d Av, 2 7-12 years 2,400

McGOWAN, John, to John P. Brady; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 65th St, 5 3-12 years 1,680

SHANNON, Delia, to Richard Cauley and another; 1,433 Avenue A, n w corner of 76th St, ground floor, 3 years 780-900

THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND Auction Room, Limited, to Joseph Renk; eastern sub-basement, 3 years 500

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Sarah B., and husband to William Lang; s s of 50th St, 56.3 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years $1,000

BELLER, George, and wife to Mary A. Asten, as guardian of Edwin N. Asten; w s of Beach Av, 90 ft s of Lexington St, now Dater St, 3 years 4,000

BYK, Joseph and Rose A., to George W. Dayton; 43 East 61st St, 1 year 5,000

CAHEN, Celia, to Hannah Cahen; 96 East Broadway, 2 years 2,500

CHAPIN, Sydney, to Charles E. Mahony; s s of 33d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1-8 part; also 1-12 interest in 160 acres of land in Boone Co., Iowa, &c., 1 year. 400

CHIAFFARELLI, Tito, and wife to Tomaso Giordano; n w s of Orchard, now Honeywell, Av, 243 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years 800

COHEN, M. Gerson, to Clarice A. Shardlow; n s of Mount Hope Place, 100 ft w of Fleetwood, or Madison, Av, 1 year.. 250

COHEN, David, and wife to William Rankin; s s of 181st St, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 33,000

CONOLLY, Edward D., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 96th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 60,000

DE BLASI, Alfonso, and wife to Tomaso Giordano; n w s of Orchard, now Honeywell, Av, 221 ft n of Samuel St, 1 year.. 350

EISEY, Jason, to Carrie Feist; 685 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 19,000

FEIST, Simon, to Thomas H. Bauchle; 685 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 248, Block G, and 122 and 128, Block C, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 635

GOODRIDGE, Mary C. L. R., to Mary A. Griswold, parcels of land lying between New York and Albany Post Road to Riverdale, adjoining land of William G. Ackerman, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years 23,000

GIESKE, John, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 153d St, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 3,000

GUSCHOSKI, Elias, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; s w corner of 3d Av and 118th St, 5 years 16,000

HART, Agnes, to Catherine E. Hart; e s of Webster Av, 276.10 ft n of 178th St, 1 year 5,000

KAHNEMANN, Hannah, to John H. Burt; 250 7th St, 1 year 750

KEEGAN, Mary, to Frank A. Munsey; west half of Lot 365, map of Unionport, 1 year 581

KELLY, Patrick and Agnes, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 375, Block L, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.... 185

KIRCHER, Louis B., and wife to John Molter; s s of 81st St, 170.6 ft w of 3d Av, 4 years 250

KOEHLER, David M., and wife to City Real Estate Company; 208 East 81st St, 3 years 1,000

McDEVITT, Ellen, to Ferdinand V. Morrison; s s of 150th St, 350.2 ft e of Morris Av, 1 month 500

MARCHESE, Caroline, and Catharine A. Weller to Susan Channing; n s of 109th St, 241 East, 1 year 200

MENDELSON, Hattie, to William C. G. Wilson; s w corner of Madison Av and 90th St, 5 years 15,000

NAGHTIGALL, Robert W., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 305, Block H, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 182

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Maria H. Forbes; n s of 187th St, 87.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years 3,500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Emma B. Levin; n s of 187th St, 109.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years 3,500

PATTERSON, Kate, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 421, block N, amended map H. P. Rose Mapes estate, 3 years 267

PERKINS, James, to The Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Lot 37, map of South Washingtonville, installments 250

RICE, Nellie, to Augustus B. Carrington; n w corner of Bryant and 172d Sts, 3 months 1,000

SEWARDS, Sophia and Samuel D., to Sigmund and Benedict Lederer; lot 64 to 67, map of part of John Pentz estate, 2 years 6,250

SPARKS, Robert, and wife to Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York; n s of 29th St, 144 ft e of 7th Av, also n s of 29th St, 184 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 15,000

SCHOPPAUL, Christian, to William C. Oesting; e s of St. Ann's Av, 125.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 12,500

SCHOPPAUL, Christian, to William C. Oesting; e s of St. Ann's Av, 150.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 1,500

SOLOMON, David, and wife to Christian Mlick; 230 Avenue B, 5 years 6,400

TILTON, Thomas J. and Margaret, to Mary A. Carroll and another; 259 West 34th St, 1 year 3,000

VEITH, Margaretha, to David S. Forchheimer; s s of 50th St, 167.1 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 1,000

WAGNER, William, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 4th St, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year 10,500

WALL, John S. and Minnie M., to Chauncey F. Kerr; 1,883 to 1,887 1st Av, 3 years 30,000

WEIHER, William H., to Frederick Folz; n s of 147th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand, (2 mortgages) 47,000

WOLF, Philip, and wife to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees of Augustus Zerega; 129 West 100th St, 5 years 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURCHELL, Henry J., to George C. Currier $15,000

BAUM, Jacob S., to Harris Baum 1,200

CARYL, Julius H., as executor of Nelson Chase, to John F. Huggins 780

COHN, Sigmund, to Morris and Henry Kahn 2,200

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK to Amelia C. Masten 1

JACOBSEN, Terence, to Mortimer F. Lynch 2,700

KEMPENAAR, Jeremiah, as executor of Johanna Nolte, to Albert H. Matthews.. 100

LARKIN, Mary A., as executrix of John Burdett, to James J. Slevin, (two assignments) 19,473

LEO, Isabelle N., wife of John P., to Solomon Moses 2,500

LEO, Isabelle N., wife of John P., to Solomon Moses 2,500

MINASIAN, Sophie V., to Frederick E. Clark 500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst 2,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Catharine A. Andrew, (two assignments) 367

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers.... 267

ROSE, Hudson P., to Sarah M. Brown.... 635

SLEVIN, James J., to Mary A. Larkin, (two assignments) 19,473

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to George C. Currier 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Marion C. Faye 20,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush 1

WRIGHT, Sarah K., to Frederica Talman. 4,500

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 54; Department of Buildings against Charles H. Galliker and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

MORRIS ST, now Mount Hope Place, n s, 450 ft w of Madison, now Fleetwood, Av, 150x125; Morris St, now Mount Hope Place, s s, 450 ft w of Madison, now Fleetwood, Av, 125x125; Orchard St, now 176th St, n s, 450 ft w of Madison, now Fleetwood, Av, 50x125; Orchard St, now 176th St, n s, 625 ft w of Madison, now Fleetwood, Av, 50x125, except part released; Lewis G. Morris against Fannie E. Lawrence and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris & Steele.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 7; also, St. Mark's Place, s s, 276 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120; Henry and Fritz Eckel against J. Harvey Bostwick and others, (warrant of attachment;) atorneys, Fromme Brothers.

42D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 40x120.6x irregular; Martin Smith against Laura Striefler and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Joyce.

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; James E. Kelly against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Whalen.

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.7x102.2; Alfred Roe and another, trustees, &c., against William F. and Anna J. Lennon, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Roe.

182D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 20x70; Charles Weinberg against Joseph H. Cain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 11; Charles Weissberg against A. Solomon, owner; H. Rochmovitz, contractor $62

BROOK AV, e e corner of 165th St, 100x 100; Binney Brothers against Dahnke & Killeen, owners and contractors 86

CHRYSTIE ST, 114; Maxwell & Dempsey against Irving Backrack, owner; Valentine Moeslein, contractor 216

CLINTON AV, e s, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 22x100; John Tooney against Mina Rosenzweig, owner; Rosa Well, owner and contractor 65

INTERVALE AV, w s, 280 ft n of 167th St, 25x123; Andrea Mancini and another against Sarah May, owner and contractor 285

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 25x100; Joseph Filkossi against Frederick Brand, owner; George Meyer, contractor. 22

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 119th St, 25x100; Stanislaus Guolukwicz against Frederick Brand, owner; George Meyer, contractor 27

MULBERRY ST, 30; Maxwell & Dempsey against Valentine Moeslein, as contractor 131

RAILROAD AV, e e corner of 146th St, 100 x175; Christopher Gundersen against Sigmund Ullman, owner; Valentine Moeslein, contractor 246

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Elise Otto against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., owner and contractor; O. D. Hughes, contractor 330

WASHINGTON AV, s w s, 250 ft s of 171st St, 75x100; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Henry Ratjen, owner and contractor 6

WEST BROADWAY, 542 and 544; John McCallum & Co. against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor 266

2D AV, 394; James Sheeran against David Kohnstamm, owner and contractor. 225

3D AV, 1,270 to 1,285, and 74th St, 208, being s e corner; Elihu Porter, as receiver of James R. Breen & Son, against Henry H., Adrian H., and Stephen H. Jackson, executors, &c., of estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, owner and contractor 13,485

72D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30 x100; Pierson & Co. against M. Levenson, owner; Charles I. Perry, contractor; Valentine Moeslein, subcontractor 314

96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Hoffman & Disken against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor 975

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Nancy Wheeler against Frank D'Oronzio, owner and contractor 45

Building Loan Contracts, Chap. 418, Laws of 1897.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x 84; Noah C. Rogers with Robert Pickens, 6 payments $27,000

162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 200x99.11; Frank E. Butler with James J. Hagerty, 9 payments 77,000

Orders under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

CORTLANDT AV, e s, 118 ft n of 150th St, —x—; William Nelson on John H. Metzler to Ogden & Wallace $650

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 152d St, —x—; John Gould on John Ellard to A. B. Yorhis 3,000

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Aaron Wise, Moses Schloss, Leopold Deitrich.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Matter of Merriam Company—Donald McLean. Matter of Johnson Peerless Works—Jacob S. Coleman. McBrien vs. Quinn—Daniel E. Wing. Matter of Cuthbert—Charles F. Bostwick. Boessneck vs. Melrowitz—Ellison Crawford.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Welsenstein vs. Thomas—Clifford W. Hartridge.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Hugo Boessneck va. Max Meirowitz—Thomas D. Husted. Chas. Fisher vs. Henry J. Fisher—John J. Farrell. Continental National Bank of New York vs. David Myerle—A. Barton Hepburn.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Frederick H. Weisenstein vs. Junger Thoms—Frank J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Crimmal business.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal business.

ALLEGED GAMBLERS RAIDED.

Rooms at Ridgewood, L. I., Protected by an Ingenious Device.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 24.—Detectives this afternoon raided an alleged gambling establishment at 66 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood. The game was under the name of Curtis & Tompson, on the top floor, where a faro game was in progress. The rooms were protected by a false step in the stairs, so arranged that when it was trodden on it locked the door to the rooms.

The detectives stepped on the false step, the door was locked, and an alarm bell rung. While they were breaking down the door the gambling implements were thrown from the windows to an adjoining roof, where they were found. Peter Norman and Charles Halleck, the alleged owners, and John McKer, who kept a saloon on the ground floor and owned the building, were arrested.

JAIL FOR A TICKET SCALPER.

Stephen Murray of Atlantic City Gets Three Months and a Fine.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Stephen Murray of Atlantic City was convicted to-day in the Atlantic County Court, at May's Landing, of scalping tickets and selling passes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sentenced to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

This conviction, following so closely on the heels of the sentence of George B. White to three months in jail and a fine, at yesterday's session, will, it is believed, inspire a more careful regard for the law on this subject in New Jersey.

Murray was arrested in August while selling the tickets on the streets of Atlantic City, and has been confined since, in default of bail.

SCHWENKFELDERS CELEBRATE.

Unique Religious Sect Honors Its Ancestors in Clayton, Penn.

READING, Penn., Sept. 24.—The "Schwenkfelders," a religious sect found only in Eastern Pennsylvania, celebrated its one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors in this country yesterday at their meeting house in Clayton, Washington Township, Berks County, Penn.

The Schwenkfelders are among the most substantial people of the community in which they live—wealthy farmers who never know what an incumbrance on the farm is. They are strong supporters of the public school system and anything having a tendency to advancement in education and the literary improvement of their people. They all have extraordinarily large and well-selected libraries, many of which contain valuable manuscript copies from their forefathers.

At the meeting yesterday many visitors from New York, Philadelphia, and other points, not members of their sect, were present. In the forenoon a history of their forefathers was read. The services were from 9:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., with provision made for dinner, which consisted of an ample supply of fresh bread, butter, and apple butter. The worshippers sat on benches in the basement of the meeting house. This frugal meal was eaten in memory of their forefathers.

The speakers recounted the sufferings, trials, and privations of their ancestors in the old country; how they were persecuted, and finally set sail for America in the Spring of 1734. On the 22d of September they arrived in Philadelphia. The next day they took the oath of allegiance to the authorities who then ruled over provincial Pennsylvania, and the day following they held a public service of thanksgiving, which is annually celebrated.

Yesterday Prof. Chester D. Hartranft, President of Hartford Theological Seminary and editor of the Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum, delivered the historical address, while Prof. Kriebel of Perkiomen Seminary read a paper on the charitable activities of the Schwenckfelders.

Cincinnati Official War Ended.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The muddle caused by the removal of four members of the Board of Supervisors, which yesterday threatened to involve a conflict between the Mayor and the Sheriff, has been cleared up to-day by the withdrawal of the police from the office of the board. The questions at issue will be submitted to the courts, and the newly appointed members will either apply for a dismissal of the injunction against them or will institute quo warranto proceedings to ascertain their rights.

A Despondent Man's Crime.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 24.—At Flat Rock, this county, this morning, Wesley Nading, a well-known and wealthy citizen, shot and killed his wife and then fired a bullet into his own brain. He is alive, but cannot recover. Nading was of a despondent nature, and at times became temporarily deranged.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET.

Refurnished, redecorated and improved at a cost of over one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars.

Occupies an entire square and has a frontage of over 400 feet on three streets.

An hotel of the best class, enjoying the patronage of the best people.

Our rates are more moderate than those obtaining at other hotels of the first class.

The Empire is famous for the perfection of its cuisine and service, and is conducted on both the **American and European plans.**

We have no accommodations for parrots, dogs, or other animals.

All surface cars pass its doors. Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L" station only two blocks distant.

Sumptuously furnished apartments of from two to ten rooms, with private halls and baths. Single rooms, with hot and cold running water; large and medium sized rooms, with private bath.

References required. **Inspection invited.**

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

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THE PARK MADISON,

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Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.

The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience. These apartments are without kitchen. A first-class restaurant is maintained in the house for the use of tenants, thereby saving them much care and trouble. Plans and full particulars at the office of

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[5884]

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A. A.—FOR SALE.

The following very choice and superior

PRIVATE DWELLINGS:

233 West 72d St. Size 21x63½x102.
Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way up.

241 and 243 West 72d St. Size 25x90x102.
Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to 3d story.

403 (new 503) West End Av. Size 30x46 N. W. CORNER OF 81ST ST. Beautiful 4-story, basement, and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.

THESE HOUSES are for sale for cash, or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.

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A first-class handsomely-decorated 4-story and basement, pantry and bath room, extension house,

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Size 20x60x100; in splendid order; ready to move right into.

Price very reasonable. Permit of CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Large House; Newly Decorated; Sale or Lease.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S ESTATE.

The State Will Get $28,193.29 from the Personal Property.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 24.—The State will get $28,193.29, in accordance with a decision of Surrogate Petty, from the estate of the late Austin Corbin. This is 1 per cent. of the net amount left of his personal property after all the claims have been paid.

Creditors have until Oct. 13 to file objections to the accounting recently filed by the executors, and on Oct. 20 Surrogate Petty will give a hearing.

BRADY-RYAN VISIT TO CHICAGO.

P. A. B. Widener Says that They Didn't Discuss a Big Traction Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—P. A. B. Widener to-day denied the report from Chicago that he, Mr. Elkins, and their representatives had failed in their negotiations to effect a combination of the street railways of Chicago.

Mr. Widener said that Anthony N. Brady and Thomas Ryan, of New York, who it was reported conducted the negotiations, went to Chicago on matters bearing upon the gas companies in that city, and did not discuss street railway matters. Messrs. Widener and Elkins went to Chicago for the purpose of making an appraisement of the Chicago elevated roads for Eastern capitalists, as a preliminary to their reorganization and ultimate consolidation.

FREE TRIPS FOR CHINAMEN.

The Deportation Law a Boon to the Celestials.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 24.—Six Chinamen were captured early this morning at Dulzura, thirty-five miles east of this city, on the Mexican border. They were in the act of entering American territory. In connection with their capture, it is reported by Sheriff Jennings that the Chinese have taken advantage of the deportation law to secure for themselves a free trip home to China whenever they wish to go.

This state of affairs, it is learned, prevails as far east as El Paso. The Sheriff there, who was in San Diego recently, told Sheriff Jennings that the capture of a great number of Chinese recently had led to the discovery of evidence that they deliberately caused their own arrest for the purpose of going back to China free of charge.

THE COAL TRUST HEARING.

Lack of the Attorney General's Brief Delays the Argument.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—It was announced to-day that there would be a hearing before the Appellate Division Sept. 30 on the Attorney General's appeal from the order of Justice Chester vacating his previous order directing the Presidents of certain coal railroads to appear before a referee to answer questions concerning an alleged combination in violation of the anti-trust law. The hearing had been fixed for to-day, and Deputy Attorney General Fiero, representing the State, and the lawyers for the coal railroads were present, but it was decided to devote the whole of next Thursday to the arguments.

When the Coal Trust case was called J. N. Fiero, representing the Attorney General, announced that he was ready to proceed with the argument, but was not provided with his printed brief, which he had not had time to prepare, owing to pressure of business and illness. Mr. Fiero asked permission of the Court to submit his printed brief later.

David McClure, representing one of the respondents, attacked the position taken by Mr. Fiero, and demanded that the argument be postponed until such time as the Attorney General could present his brief. Counsel for the other respondents, all of whom had briefs, coincided with Mr. McClure, and united with him in opposition to proceeding with the argument until the Attorney General's brief was in their possession. Chief Judge Parker agreed with the respondents, and said that the Attorney General had had all Summer to prepare his brief, and that there was no excuse for this act of omission, especially in such an important case as this.

It was finally agreed between the Court and counsel that Thursday next be devoted to hearing the argument, and that each side be allowed two hours.

New Archbishop of New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—It is announced unofficially, pending the arrival of the papers from Rome, that Bishop Maes of Covington has been appointed Archbishop of New Orleans. Vicar General Bossart of Covington will succeed to Bishop Maes's position.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16th St. and Irving Place.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS

connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.
GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Hotel Bristol. 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

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FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.
CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
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Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
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Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE LANGHAM 5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins October 1st.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

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55-61 East 65th St., corner Park Av. Rent $1,000 to $1,800, including electric light, fuel coal, steam heat, &c.; elevator service all night; Superintendent on premises.

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55-57 East 76th St., near Madison Ave. Attractive apartments to let; steam heat; light rooms; all-night elevator; rent $600 to $1,

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Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.

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WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequaled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J.West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md....Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $2
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass.Berkshire Inn, a.p.,$3 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland, ep $1 up; ap.$3 up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl., a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., ap. $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Panoras) Midland Grand, ap.,$3.50; ep,$1 up
London, (W'm'ster.) St. Ermin's Htl., high-class, unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } KensingtonPal.W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis).Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p., $2; a. p., $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire, e. p.$1,a. p.$3
do (E. 24th St.) Albert-St Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.,$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do...The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Broad St. Adelcarter New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p.,$2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up, e.p.,$1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo. Lindell Hotel, ep.$1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Kaiser, Thrs.,Sept.30,9AM|Lahn Tu., Oct. 19,10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM|Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct.12,10AM|Saale, Tu., Nov. 2, 9 AM
FREDERICH DER GROSSE, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel Sat.Sept.25,10AM.Spree, Sat.,Oct. 16,10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM|Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM|Werra Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W.II.,Oct.9,10AM|Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.

The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.

Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,

14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER.

Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 8 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM|Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser W. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM|Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM|*A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM|Normannia, Oct.21,10AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM|Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM
F. Bism'ck, Oct.14,10AM|F. Bism'ck, Nov.11,10AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Sept. 25, 4 P. M.|Palatia, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Sept. 29|PARIS .....Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6|ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13|ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 3

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

S'wark, Sept. 29,11 A.M.|Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon|Kensing'n, Oct. 20, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.—FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudeion, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $100 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon|Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon|Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon|Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon|Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P.M.|Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Lucania Oct. 2, 10 A.M|Camp'a, Oct. 16 8:30 AM
Aurania, Oct. 5, 7 AM|Umbria, Oct. 23, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.

S. S. ORINOCO....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA, Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

COOK'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS WILL leave the Pacific Coast for a Six-months' tour on Oct. 11 and Nov. 18. See descriptive programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Saturday, Sept. 25
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 28
ALGONQUIN.....Thursday, Sept. 30
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Oct. 2

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE,
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland. Dessbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 3:15 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—Express, 9:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M. 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:35 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M. 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:35 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M. from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 183 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897,
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St.,
Foot of Cortlandt Street.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M. 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Cranbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:35 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:35 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:00, 1:25, 1:53, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:35, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:35, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:35 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M. from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 183 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 261 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday, for Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 201, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route, due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4.5o P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Sundays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central. Daily, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and intermediate points.

9:15 A. M. Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

11:45 P. M. NIGHT TRAINS TO YONKERS. All night trains (ring down 26th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 1,216 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 253 Columbus Av., 91 West 125th St. and 125th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage Checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

9:30 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex, B10:46 A.M., C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:26, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*9:15, 10:40 A. M. Daily, except Sunday. *9:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 8:25, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 366 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messeng r Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., "27" WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good neighborhood; convenient location; references.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large sunny room for one or two gentlemen; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMB

CHIEF M'CULLAGH'S TITLE

Supreme Court Will Be Asked to Decide as to the Legality of His Appointment.

HIS SALARY TO BE ENJOINED

Commissioner Parker Contradicts the Opinion of Attorney General Hancock and Says the Office of Chief Is Not Exempt from Examination.

Commissioner Parker of the Police Board differs from Attorney General Hancock as to the liability of a nominee to the office of Chief of Police to examination under the civil service provisions of the Constitution and statutes. These declare that all promotions shall be made by seniority, merit, and fitness, after competitive examination, except where examinations are not practicable.

Commissioner Parker said yesterday that until it was proved to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court that an examination was not practicable the office could not be exempted from examination.

"Murray, Byrnes, and Conlin," he said, "passed examinations. There has been no change in the circumstances since Conlin's examination, but a majority of the Police Board wished to appoint their man to the place, and they considered that sufficient. How to get around the Constitution and statutes was the question that puzzled them. They did not openly propose to exempt the office of Chief of Police from examination. The language of the Police act of 1895 was too distinct to argue against. What did they do? They culled from the law a sentence which never had been interpreted to work an exemption, and, putting the word 'provided' in front of it, they put it in the regulations and forwarded it to the State Civil Service Commission for approval as an amendment. From its language no one could dream it was intended to act as an exemption, and so it was necessary to let the commission know that that was its presumed object.

A Secret Move.

"Now, how were the Civil Service Commissioners made aware of it—publicly? By a communication from the Police Board which forwarded it? Not at all. Three Police Commissioners, 'unofficially and individually,' as Mr. Moss admitted at the last meeting, sent a communication to the commission, and kept the fact of their having done so a secret until after the commission had approved the amendment. At the same time it was considered necessary for some one to see Civil Service Commissioner Burt personally; so Mr. Andrews went to see him, as he admitted at the last meeting of the board. Why all this secret personal communication was necessary I am satisfied to leave the public to determine.

"Then, with that part of the object achieved, the Civil Service Commissioners, having approved the amendment, were so doubtful about their own act that they asked the Attorney General to tell them what they had done. The Attorney General, in his opinion, has a very significant sentence as to the lack of clearness of the exemption. What arguments were presented to Mr. Hancock and who presented them, I can only surmise.

"The Attorney General says he thinks that by the amendment the office of Chief of Police has been exempted. With all due respect to the Attorney General, I beg leave to doubt it. Not one of the prerequisites to exemption has been established. The examination has not been shown to be impracticable, there have been no efforts made to hold a competitive examination, and it is strange if that which was practicable for Conlin has been found suddenly to be impracticable for McCullagh.

"I notice that the Attorney General states as a reason for exempting the office of the Chief of Police from examination that a man may pass a civil service examination and yet be 'incompetent to assume the responsible duties of Chief of the department.' The same principle is true to a greater or less extent of every grade in the service. The same general remark has been frequently made about applicants for the position of patrolmen. But the sufficient answer to that is that Gov. Black's civil service law of 1897, by permitting the Commissioners to rate the element of fitness, puts it absolutely in their power to take the man they think most competent for the place. So that is no reason at all for dispensing with an examination.

Cortright and McCullagh.

"Nor is that the real reason which the three Commissioners had in their hearts. The secret is that they want to get out of the necessity of rating Cortright below McCullagh.

"By the way, why don't they exempt the Deputy Chief, if their arguments are good. They apply to him as well as to the Chief. He is the Chief's alter ego, and is required, in his absence or disability, to take his command and perform his duties."

It is expected that before the next police pay day the Police Board will be served with a temporary injunction restraining it from paying to McCullagh the salary of the Chief of Police until the legality of his appointment has been decided. Any taxpayer in the City of New York can bring such an action, and then McCullagh and the Police Board will have to show why an examination is impracticable within the meaning of the act to prevent the issuance of a permanent injunction.

Mr. Parker was asked yesterday to take charge of such an action, and was informed that the preliminary steps had been taken. He declined on the ground that as a member of the Police Board he would be a party to the action. The Commissioner said that the stand he took on the question was not dictated by his known opposition to McCullagh, but was taken because he thought his position as a member of the Police Board and his standing as a lawyer compelled him to object to a flagrant disregard of the law which must sooner or later be censured by the Supreme Court.

Commissioners Andrews, Smith, and Moss are satisfied to accept Mr. Hancock's opinion. They declare that McCullagh is legally Chief, and that no court will disturb him. McCullagh says nothing.

ARTISTIC ADVERTISING.

An Interesting Production by the J. Walter Thompson Company.

A book that will interest the reading business public in general and advertisers in particular has just been published by the J. Walter Thompson Company of 41 Park Row. It is a clever achievement in printing, engraving, and artists' work. It contains a complete classified list of advertising mediums, including the leading monthly magazines, the principal religious, agricultural, illustrated periodicals, and the prominent dailies and weeklies.

The book comprises 178 pages, printed in three colors on a delicate green-coated paper, and is an excellent example of the varied way in which advertised subjects may be presented in the most artistic and attractive form. The manner in which different artists treat the same subject is interesting to contemplate. The Thompson Company's trade mark, the wise owl holding the lamp of science, is used by a score of artists, each treating the symbol in his own way. An unusually clever story has been woven around it.

The specimens of Thompson-made advertisements that follow the owl illustrations and story are among the most interesting features of the book.

Stealing at the Waldorf Confessed.

John H. Staats, thirty-nine years old, the Assistant Superintendent of the Waldorf Hotel, who was arrested Thursday night by Detectives Price and O'Donahoe of the Central Office, on complaint of the manager of the hotel, was remanded yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of stealing property from the hotel. Three weeks ago Manager Boldt of the Waldorf complained to Chief McClusky of the Detective Bureau that silverware, fine linen, and rugs, one of the latter valued at $1,000, had disappeared from the hotel. The investigation which followed resulted in the arrest of Staats, and in his apartment, at 52 East Thirtieth Street, and at another place, many of the stolen articles were found. He admits taking them. His friends say his mind is unbalanced.

NEEDLE IN HER LUNGS.

The Remarkable Cause of a Jersey City Woman's Death that Puzzled the Doctors.

Mrs. Sarah Hatfield, wife of Owen R. Hatfield of 921 Park Avenue, Hoboken, died on Thursday night of consumption. Mrs. Hatfield became ill three years ago. Several physicians who were called were greatly puzzled by the case. They agreed that the disease was consumption, but there were features for which they could not account. Mrs. Hatfield steadily grew worse, and last June her case was pronounced hopeless.

Drs. Grew and Foley, who had attended her, decided that her lungs were being gradually destroyed by some foreign substance, and that an operation would be necessary. The operation was performed at the City Hospital in Troy, N. Y. The surgeons found in one of the lungs a piece of steel three inches long. It was much corroded, but it proved to be a darning needle. Mrs. Hatfield did not know how the needle had entered her system.

The removal of the needle did not improve her health, and after her return home she failed gradually until death came. Mrs. Hatfield, who was forty-two years old, leaves five children, aged from five to fifteen years.

Mr. Hatfield said yesterday that shortly before his wife became ill she tripped and fell against a bureau. It is believed the needle was then forced into her breast.

GALE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Concourse and Beaches Further Damaged by the Heavy Seas.

Coney Island had gales and high tides yesterday. Their effects were felt from Sea Gate to Manhattan Beach. At West Brighton the steps from the beach to the board walks, as well as the little buildings on the shore, were washed away. The breakers dashed upon the unprotected Concourse, taking away nearly ten feet more of the land. Brighton Beach lost several feet of lawn.

During the day the residents of the "Gut" patrolled the beach with rakes and picks, hunting for flotsam from the sea. Along the shore of Gravesend Bay the smaller boats dragged their anchors and drifted helplessly about.

IMMIGRANTS A MENACE.

Mr. Powderly Says Their Indiscriminate Admission Is Dangerous.

When President McKinley appointed Terence V. Powderly Commissioner General of Immigration, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, wrote him a letter of congratulation. Mr. Peters gave out the reply yesterday.

It is dated at Scranton, Penn., Sept. 7, and is a lengthy arraignment of the present immigration laws.

The incoming hordes of immigrants, he says, should be checked because they constitute an actual menace to our institutions. We cannot assimilate or Americanize them.

"If they are oppressed at home, let them dethrone their oppressors," says he. "If Anarchists are born and bred beneath the fostering wing of ill-governed lands, let them remain at home to wreak vengeance upon their creators. A comprehensive knowledge of the laws and purposes of this country should be the test of citizenship."

FIVE POLITICIANS FINED.

McKee and His Friends in Court for Refusing to Pay Fares.

Moses M. McKee, Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, living at 405 St. Nicholas Avenue; Adolph D. Mahan of 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, John C. Grath of 393 St. Nicholas Avenue, Richard H. Jackson of 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William H. Leishman of 2,465 Eighth Avenue, the five Republican politicians who on the night of Sept. 17 rode three and a half times from East Houston Street to Fiftieth Street on a Broadway cable car, refusing to pay their fares and insisting on being taken on the car to Columbus Avenue, were fined $5 each by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday.

The men had attended the meeting of the Republican County Committee, and boarded a Broadway car afterward to go to their homes. The car was marked Columbus Avenue, but at Fiftieth Street everybody in the car was told to leave, and a sign marked "Broadway" was put on the car. They refused to leave, and said they wanted to go to Columbus Avenue on that car.

Mr. McKee and his friends say they will begin a civil action against the railway.

MR. HOBART'S NEW CARRIAGES.

Three Handsome Vehicles Just Completed for the Vice President.

Three carriages, each a model of artistic and dainty workmanship, have been completed for Vice President Garret A. Hobart. One is a substantial state landau, another is a cabriolet with half top, and the third is a standard brougham. The landau is solid in its proportions and running gear, with deep ample seats, upholstered richly, and yet with simplicity. The colorings are rich dark olive green for the panels and a lighter shade upon the running gear, the stripings being black, edged with cream color. The remainder of the body and boot of the vehicle is a jet black. The leather is of the finest quality, and the cloth, which is drab, is heavy and rich.

The mountings of the lamps are of silver, the carpets are thick and soft, and the broad lace and other garniture of the vehicle is of a special pattern. Extra attention has been given by Flandrau & Co., the makers, to the suspension of each vehicle upon the springs, and the form, quality, and resiliency of these springs produce an ease of motion ever desirable in a conveyance of this kind. Rubber tires of American make are upon all of the wheels.

The cabriolet is of the new shape, and is painted and trimmed exactly like the landau. This vehicle can be used with a single horse. The brougham is handsome and graceful, and it is regarded by the makers as one of their masterpieces. It is painted in the same colors as the landau and the cabriolet, and has equally rich mountings and furnishings. A rich double set of silver-mounted harness goes with each carriage.

The Dutcher Jury Disagreed.

The trial of William B. Dutcher, charged with presenting fraudulent affidavits in an attempt to secure a pension, has resulted in the disagreement of the jury in the United States Court, in Brooklyn. Justice Tenney yesterday discharged the jury and admitted Dutcher to bail in $500. United States District Attorney Bennett said he yet expected to secure a conviction. A new trial will be ordered. Mr. Bennett said he had heard that three of the jurors are members of the same lodge of Odd Fellows to which Dutcher belongs.

The Status of City Courts.

Corporation Counsel Scott has rendered an opinion that as the City Magistrates' courts are a part of the State judiciary system, all the clerkships in these courts, excepting the Chief Clerkship, are subject to the State civil service system. Clerks must be selected from the State rolls. This opinion is contrary to the decision of Gov. Black, who signed an order several days ago transferring the civil service jurisdiction in these courts from the State to the city. Mr. Scott holds that the Governor has not the right to do this.

The Albanesius Jury Out.

The trial of Dr. Otto H. Albanesius for setting fire to his house, 376 Central Avenue, Jersey City, was finished yesterday. Judge Hudspeth charged the jury, defining the law and analyzing the evidence. The case was given to the jury shortly before noon. At 3:30 o'clock the jury informed the Court that it could not agree, but it was sent out again, being then ten for acquittal and two for conviction. At 8 o'clock a verdict had not been reached, and the jury was locked up for the night. The vote was then 11 to 1 for acquittal.

False Bottom in His Trunk.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia, which arrived yesterday, was Max Meyerhardt of Racine, Wis. The Customs Inspectors found in his trunk a false bottom, containing a lot of silk underwear, lace, and dress goods, valued at $1,000, which had not been declared. Meyerhardt was taken before Commissioner Russ and placed under $500 bail.

Men Are Interested

in the purity of food supplies just as much as women. Has it ever occurred to you to inquire what baking powder is in use in your kitchen? Is it possible that your good wife under a mistaken idea of economy has adopted one of the cheap alum baking powders in place of the old reliable Royal?

The adulterants that are used in place of cream of tartar to cheapen the manufacturing cost of many baking powders are extremely dangerous to health. Alum is a subtle poison and if introduced in your food irreparable damage may be done before the danger is realized.

Safety in baking powder lies in the exclusive use of the "Royal," the brand that for more than a quarter of a century has been the standard of purity and leavening strength and the one above all others which other baking powder makers try to approximate and imitate.

Full confidence in the absolute purity and wholesomeness of the food is a most comforting thing for every consumer. You can ask your doctor or your chemist about the purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

COLLIS STOPS THE WORK

An Underground Trolley Laid in Columbus Avenue Without Permit.

ALL OPERATIONS SUSPENDED

Contractor Crimmins Said His Permit Covered the Proceedings—Metropolitan People Simply Taking Time by the Forelock, They Say.

Commissioner Collis stopped the work of street-railway construction in Columbus Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, yesterday. The first thing Gen. Collis did upon reaching his office was to call up John D. Crimmins on the telephone. Mr. Crimmins is the controlling spirit of the firm that has the contract for relaying the tracks of certain lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Gen. Collis told Mr. Crimmins he had been informed that a plant for an underground system of electrical traction was being put down in Columbus Avenue without a permit, and he wanted the work stopped at once.

Mr. Crimmins replied that no work had been done that was not covered by their permit, but the Commissioner's orders should be obeyed and the work would be stopped immediately. Two hundred men were thereupon laid off.

Commissioner Collis said: "The application for a permit to tear up this particular section of Columbus Avenue simply requested permission to repair the tracks. In granting this permit I indorsed it for repairs only. I had no idea other work was being done until informed by a representative of the Third Avenue Railroad Company on Thursday. This morning I received from the Mayor a complaint signed by John E. White. It was the duty of the Inspector of the Public Works Department to examine the work and report to the department. Why the Inspector failed to make a report I do not know. I have asked for a report."

Gen. Collis added that Mr. Crimmins had informed him that the company was undertaking to do in advance of Winter work that would be more difficult to perform later.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company authorized this explanation: "The contractors were working in Columbus Avenue under a permit to 'reconstruct and repair.' They were putting in new iron yokes so that if the company should at any time want to use the underground trolley the roadbed would be ready. Three years ago on the same kind of a permit we did similar work in West Twenty-third Street.

"With regard to the Columbus Avenue work, of course we had no idea of operating the road with electricity. We have too great interests at stake to be lawless, and we well know we cannot make any change of motive power without the permission of the State Railroad Commission. We have not even asked for that permission, and we may never apply for a permit to use electricity on Columbus Avenue. But should we find it advisable to change the motive power from cable to underground trolley, we should like to be in a position to say to the State Railroad Commissioners, 'We have our roadbed ready, and will not be obliged to disturb the pavements.'"

An effort will be made by the street railway people to adjust matters so the work may be completed.

In explanation of the allegation that the Metropolitan Company was practically stealing the privilege of laying an extra track through Broome Street between Centre Street and the Bowery, President Vreeland said all proceedings in that quarter had been perfectly legal.

"We have the right to operate two tracks in Broome Street under the charter of the Fourth and Madison Avenue line," said he. "The fact that there has been only one track in Broome Street does not nullify our charter rights. We have voluntarily relinquished one of our tracks in Grand Street in the interest of the public, because there are three tracks there. The additional track in Broome Street is to take the place of the abandoned Grand Street track."

The merchants of lower Eighth Avenue have contended stoutly for an immediate extension of improved transit facilities in that avenue below Fifty-ninth Street. John D. Crimmins stated yesterday that construction work in Eighth Avenue would be begun next Monday.

Albert Nolte Commits Suicide.

Albert Nolte, an aged Saxon, who was too old to work at his trade, ended his life yesterday morning by hanging himself. Nolte lived with his wife in apartments at 48½ Seventh Street, and at one time was an expert silversmith. But his age caused his hands to tremble until he was unable to work at the delicate designs, so he became despondent. He came to this country in 1858, and when the war broke out he enlisted and served for four years. He owned considerable property, but was unable to realize on it.

Not Looking for a Stock Farm.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that the published statement that he was looking for a 200-acre stock farm near Boston was news to him. "I have never sent out any agent on such a mission," said he, "and I am not looking for a stock farm. I have never had any ambition in that direction. Perhaps some of my friends think I need a stock farm to raise some bulls for Wall Street. However, I have not authorized anybody to act for me in such a project, either in Massachusetts or anywhere else."

B. Altman & Co.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

Announce that their store will be closed this day, Saturday, as during the Summer, at 12 Noon, and hereafter will be open until 6 p. m.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AFFAIRS

A Plan to Lessen the Overcrowding of the Classrooms in Some Districts.

ROUTINE OF APPOINTMENTS

The Superintendents Believe that the Revision of a By-Law Will Remove a Cause of Injury to the School Service—Present Vacancies.

How to provide accommodation for the 6,000 children who are unable to find room in the schools near their homes is the problem that is worrying City Superintendent Jasper and the Board of Superintendents. There is plenty of room in the schools for all the children of the city, but the children are not evenly divided, and in some districts the schools are overcrowded, while in others they are comparatively empty.

President Hubbell of the Board of Education suggested that the children assemble each morning at the school nearest their homes, and that a policeman take them under his care and escort them to the nearest school that can accommodate them—in some districts that would mean a two-mile walk—and in the afternoon take them back to the same place for dismissal. As some of the schools have refused from 300 to 400, and in one instance, nearly 700, children, the magnitude of the policeman's task prevented the idea from finding favor with Mr. Jasper.

After a consultation with some of his Principals, Mr. Jasper decided to examine the roll books of the schools, and to weed out those children who live in the border land, as it were, of two school districts, and to insist upon their attending the less crowded school. He expects in that way to find room for from 1,500 to 2,000 children who are too young to go alone any great distance from their homes.

The Assistant Superintendents are enjoying one point in the failure of their new associate, A. W. Edson, to pass the civil service examination. For years Mr. Edson has been an exponent of the pedagogic theories of Dr. Albert Shaw, and Dr. Shaw warmly indorsed his application for appointment. It was revealed yesterday that Dr. Shaw prepared the questions that puzzled Mr. Edson, and that they were almost wholly on technical matters of pedagogy. Mr. Edson is as much amused at the situation as his colleagues.

Under the regulations of the State Department of Instruction teachers nominated by the Board of Superintendents for places may begin work at once and draw pay for that work. Under the by-laws of the local board teachers so nominated cannot begin work until their nominations have been confirmed by the Board of Education. The local rule frequently hinders the work in the schools, and the Superintendents purpose asking that it be amended. Vacancies in the teaching force of the school arise suddenly and constantly, and it takes, under the rule, nearly six weeks to fill one of them.

There are sixty-six vacancies, for which the Superintendents are awaiting applicants from the eligibles of the present teaching force. These positions are in the new schools, twenty-two with salaries ranging from $510 to $903; in the male departments, four positions at $633; in the female, fifteen at $573; in the mixed schools, two at $564, two at $603, two at $756, one at $696, one at $825, and one at $903; in the primary departments and schools, four at $564; one at $630, two at $510, two at $540, one at $672, four at $594, and two at $504.

A third examination for special teachers in manual training will be held Oct. 1 and 2. The successful candidates will be appointed for three years, the term of employment to be extended at the discretion of the Board of Education. The minimum salary will be $1,000, to be increased at the end of the second year to $1,200.

THE RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

Engineer Buchholz Says the Road Cannot Be Built for the Sum Named by Mr. Parsons.

At the rapid-transit hearing yesterday C. W. Buchholz, engineering expert of the Erie Railroad, gave his opinion on the testimony of Foster Crowell at the previous meeting, and agreed, except in a few instances, with his statements and figures.

Mr. Buchholz said the road could not be built for the sum estimated by Chief Engineer Parsons. The estimate made by Mr. Crowell was a better one. He said the road, according to the plans proposed, would not provide the public with rapid transit. According to schedules arranged, the local trains could only attain a speed of 18.3 miles per hour, and the express trains 22.4 miles. The express-train system of riding a passenger fourteen miles for 5 cents could not be run at a profit, and no railroad company in existence made money from its express trains.

Mr. Buchholz estimated that 140,000 people carried a day would be a daily earning of $7,000 for the road, or $2,555,000 a year. For the first five years he estimated the fixed charges and operating expenses of the road per annum as follows:

Cost of road, $29,400,000, at 3½ per cent. interest, $818,750.

Cost of equipment, power, plant, shops, &c., $18,000,000, at 6 per cent., $1,080,000.

Operating expenses, 50-100 of gross earnings of $2,555,000, $1,277,500.

Total, $3,176,250, leaving a deficit of $621,250.

Mr. Buchholz was cross-examined by Lawyer Beardman in the interest of the Rapid Transit Commission, but there was little brought out beyond what was given in the testimony. The meeting was adjourned until Monday.

A Peculiar Decision Reversed.

The General Term of the City Court has reversed a peculiar decision of a jury rendered in November last in a suit brought by August Trenkmann against Minnie L. Schneider, to recover $1,200.

Trenkmann, as landlord, agreed to furnish Mrs. Schneider, his tenant at 167 and 169 Elm Street, as much steam as a one-and-a-half-inch pipe would carry for three years. He claimed, however, that the woman had used $1,200 worth of additional steam by tapping the main with a three-inch pipe. The jury in their verdict said that this was true, but added that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages. The court orders a new trial.

Mary Sachel's Poor Luck.

August Wiegenrath of West Hoboken purchased a case of eggs yesterday. When he opened the case he found an egg on which was written this note: "I am a dairymaid and reside at Silver Lake, Ind., and would like to get a young and handsome husband, and will exchange photographs. Address Miss Mary Sachel." Mr. Wiegenrath said Miss Sachel would have to send out another message. He is married, and cannot exchange photographs with her.

Ladies' Gloves

Buttons ornamented with Hand-painted miniatures. The Season's Novelty.

They are made of ivory white glacé kid or suede, embroidered with silk in shades of nile green and rose, or nile green and heliotrope,—bound with kid to match.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

SHIPS ORDERED FOR DUTY.

Making Ready the North Atlantic Squadron for the Constitution Celebration at Boston.

Orders have been received by Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to have the vessels of the fleet assemble as quickly as the repairs to the vessels now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will permit. The Navy Yard is crowded with vessels waiting for or undergoing repairs. There is no more mooring space along the docks for the other ships of the fleet which are coming to this station for repairs.

The battleship Texas, the largest vessel of the fleet at present in the Navy Yard undergoing repairs, will be floated into the timber dry dock to-day. The hull of the ship below the water line is to be cleaned and painted. Some slight repairs are to be made to the propellers and the out-board delivery pipes. Nothing will be done at present regarding the loading apparatus for the large guns. The Texas has been ordered to join the squadron on Oct. 4. The torpedo-boat Porter was floated out of the timber dry dock yesterday and the dock made ready for the Texas.

The other vessels attached to the squadron now at the Navy Yard are the cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Marblehead and the monitor Puritan. The three former are sister ships and have been at the yard undergoing repairs for some time. There is much work yet to be done on these vessels. All the boiler tubes of the Detroit have been removed and new ones substituted for them. The batteries of the Detroit, Marblehead, and Montgomery have been changed and increased. Each ship has been fitted with two five-inch rapid-fire rifles, mounted on the main deck, fore and aft. The engines and machinery of the Marblehead and Montgomery have been thoroughly overhauled and improved.

The torpedo-boat Ericsson, which was damaged on her way from the training station at Newport to the Navy Yard, was floated into the stone dry dock yesterday. The damaged propeller was removed and a new one will be substituted for it. The shaft, which was twisted, will be removed and straightened. The Ericsson has been ordered to be ready to join the torpedo-boat flotilla on Oct. 1, but doubt is expressed by the officers attached to the Navy Yard of her ability to do this, as there is considerable work to be done on the engines and electrical apparatus before she will be fit for service. The rudder, which is fitted between the propellers on the hull of the vessels, under the stern, will be removed and repaired. An improvement is to be attached to it.

The orders to Admiral Sicard were issued with the intention of having the vesseis ready to participate in the celebration of the centenary of the launching of the frigate Constitution at Boston. It is the desire of Secretary of the Navy Long to have as many vessels present as possible. The celebration will take place on Oct. 24 in Boston Harbor, where the Constitution is now moored.

LEGAL NOTES.

LLOYDS FIRE INSURANCE.—An action brought by Thomas E. Lawrence against Gustave A. Schaefer, in Erie County, involved the question of the right of the insured in a Lloyds policy to sue each of the underwriters to recover for a loss within the terms of the policy. A dismissal of the plaintiff's complaint was recently affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held, on the opinion of Justice Spring, below, that a stipulation contained in the fire insurance policy in question, issued under the Lloyds system, providing that no action should be brought to enforce the policy, except against the attorney of all the underwriters, himself one of them, they agreeing to abide the result of such single action as fixing their individual responsibility, was valid, and several actions could not be brought upon the policy, in the first instance, against the several underwriters individually. Such a provision, it was held, did not oust the court of jurisdiction, and was in avoidance of a multiplicity of actions, the merit of any controversy in reference to the policy being finally determined as to all the underwriters in such action against the attorney.

***

VALIDITY OF TOWN BONDS.—The Second Appellate Division recently affirmed the decision of the Queens County Special Term of the Supreme Court, dismissing the complaint of Henry May and Michael Levy in their suit to restrain John Bermel, as one of the Queens County Supervisors, and others, from delivering $620,000 in bonds of the Town of Newtown, authorized to be issued in pursuance of a vote of the Trustees of the town, and of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens. The Court held, by Justice Hatch, that the amendment to the county law made in 1896, requiring, among other things, that in the County of Queens "a vote of a majority of the electors" of any town "voting at an annual town meeting" must first be obtained before the Board of Supervisors of the county can authorize the town to borrow money for highway purposes, was not intended to change the general rule that a measure shall be deemed to have been carried where it receives a majority of the votes which are cast upon that question. It did not affect the validity of town bonds, the Court held, issued under a resolution passed at an annual town election and receiving a majority of the votes cast upon that proposition, that, owing to the failure of some of the electors, voting on other questions, to vote on such resolution, it did not receive a majority of the highest number of votes cast at the election upon any question.

***

AN ACCIDENT WITH NO EYE WITNESSES.—On the trial in Westchester County of a suit by Minnie Noble, as administratrix of Thomas Noble, against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages for the death of the intestate, evidence was given that shortly after a train, moving south through the City of Yonkers at a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour, upon a dark and foggy night, had passed a street crossing. Noble was found dead about fifty-six feet south of the crossing with his skull fractured and his side crushed in; that near him lay a small lantern, which belonged to the pilot beam of the locomotive of that train, the door of which lantern was within the lapel of his overcoat, and that when the locomotive arrived in New York City the lantern was missing, and there was blood on the cross-beam of the locomotive; that a northward bound train had crossed the crossing just before the south-bound train, and that on a side track north of the crossing stood freight cars in such a position with reference to the approaching train as to interfere with the view until a person was very close to the track. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming judgment on the trial for the plaintiff, held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the proof was sufficient, although no one witnessed the accident, and there was evidence that the engine bell was rung, to require the submission to the jury of the questions of negligence and contributory negligence. The Court also held that in such a case a charge by the Court to the jury that negligence might be predicated upon the speed of the train under the conditions existing at the time and place of the accident was proper.

The Cough that "cuts like a knife," can be relieved at once, and soon cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—adv.

The exclusive colors and patterns appearing in our new Fall suits ordinarily mean high prices. Ours are $15 to $30.

In Fall overcoats your choice is short and snappy, or long and sedate; $12 to $30.

We've always had the same make of Derby and the same maker—both as good as can be; $3.

Better one mackintosh than six umbrellas; $10 to $20.

We clothe the boy and clothe him best.

OUR FALL BOOK TELLS HOW TO DRESS; COST OF IT; PICTURES IT—WRITE FOR IT.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TAX ASSESSORS ACCUSED

Grand Jury Asked to Indict New York Commissioners and Their Deputies.

INSURANCE REALTY QUESTION

The Central Labor Union Makes the Complaint—Alleged False Swearing to Valuations—Difference in Methods of Estimation.

Complaint will be made this week to the Grand Jury that the Tax Commissioners and Deputy Tax Commissioners of this city have committed a crime in assessing far below its actual value the real estate of certain corporations. The complainant is the Central Labor Union, and it alleges, it is said, that the tax officials have been guilty of perjury in willfully and knowingly making false returns.

The Tax Commissioners are Edward P. Barker, President of the Board; Theodore Sutro, and James L. Wells. The Deputy Commissioners are Frank J. Bell, Edward T. Taggard, Twiss Bermingham, James C. Strahan, James W. Connolly, Henry G. Autenrieth, Anthony McOwen, James L. McCahill, Eugene J. McEnroe, John C. Scheenenberger, John J. Herrick, Daniel M. Robinson, Charles M. Hammond, Richard S. Satterlee, Thomas J. Nealis, Edward Rowell, Robert Miller, Theodore Weston, Augustus M. Field, Thomas C. Arnow, John H. Blumenberg, and Oscar C. Naumann.

The complaint mentions three instances, it is said, of unjust assessment: The Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, the New York Life Insurance Building, and the Equitable Assurance Building. They assert that the real value of the buildings and the value set forth in the report to the State Commissioner of Insurance differ greatly from the assessed valuation.

District Attorney Olcott would say nothing about the case yesterday, but would not deny that the complaint will be presented to the Grand Jury.

Tax Commissioners Wells and Sutro, when asked about the complaint, said that the Commissioners court the fullest investigation of all matters connected with the department.

"We both agree upon this much," said Mr. Sutro, "and I, speaking for myself, (I don't know what Mr. Wells thinks,) will say, as a lawyer, that there is no foundation for an indictment."

Nobody connected with the three insurance companies named would speak of the alleged undervaluation yesterday. A prominent official, however, said: "The main contention appears to be that assessed valuations differ from the valuations placed upon property in the report to the Insurance Commissioner. There is nothing remarkable in that. The report of the valuations is largely based upon the cost of the property, while the assessment is based upon an estimate of what, 'under ordinary circumstances,' it would bring at a sale."

A MOLASSES TARIFF CASE.

The General Appraisers Overrule the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

A molasses tariff case has been reviewed by the United States General Appraisers and the action of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco has been overruled. One thousand casks of molasses were imported by a San Francisco merchant and within three hours after they were landed they were sampled by the official examiner. He found the polariscope test to be 87.4 per cent., with 19.4 per cent. of moisture, and the local appraiser so certified, thereby entitling the importation to admission free of duty, "as not being above 40 per cent. polariscope test, and containing less than 20 per cent. moisture."

The Collector, however, ordered a second test, which was made by an unofficial examiner, six weeks after the first one. The second test showed the percentage of moisture to be 21.7, whereupon the Collector assessed duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The importers paid the duty under protest, and now the General Appraisers decide that the Collector was not justified in accepting the second test. The importers showed that the molasses could not be expected to be in the same condition six weeks after importation as at the date of landing.

Postmaster Wilson's Big Bond.

Congressman Francis H. Wilson, Brooklyn's new Postmaster, will take possession of his office on Oct. 1. He will qualify in $480,000 personal bond, or double that amount if assumed by an indemnity company. Mr. Wilson visited the Federal Building yesterday. Before leaving, he said: "President McKinley establishes a precedent when he signed my commission as Postmaster before my bond had been filed at Washington. My bond will be a personal one, and furnished by friends who can qualify in a million dollars if need be."

Mr. Levy Killed by an Elevator.

Alexander Levy, fifty years old, a retired business man, of 46 Eldridge Street, visited the hosiery establishment owned by his son and son-in-law, at 258 Grand Street, yesterday. He at one time owned the place, but several years ago withdrew. It is now run under the name of Levy & Levy. Mr. Levy started to step on the descending freight elevator at the second floor, but slipped and fell. His body was wedged between the floor of the car and the wall of the shaft, and he was crushed to death.

Inspector Kelly and Wife Injured.

Building Inspector Edward Kelly and Mrs. Kelly of 189 Fifth Street, Jersey City, were riding through Erie Street in a light wagon last night when it was struck by trolley car No. 361 of the Consolidated Traction Line. Both were thrown out. Mrs. Kelly was badly cut about the head and shoulders. Mr. Kelly escaped with a few bruises. They were removed to their home. The motorman was not arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 15th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, Catherine Lewis, &c.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON and company, including Wm. J. Le Moyne. Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy A Coat of Many Colors.

HERALD Sq. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day 300th (Souvenir) Performance To-night. RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS." GREAT SUCCESS OF BOSTON CO. ***Rice's Elaborate Production, "The French Maid." Sept. 27. Seat Sale progressing.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADMISSION 50. 15 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. SEPT. 27, CLEO DE MERODE. PAOLA DEL MONTE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. Machinery, Electrical Devices, Food Exhibit, Free Samples; Bicycles, Novelties, Inventions, Concerts. Admission to Entire Exhibition, 25c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH. Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Sol Smith Russell. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MARTHA MORTON'S COMEDY, A Bachelor's Romance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Corner 41st St. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. FRANCIS WILSON—HALF A KING. Regular Prices, $1.50, $1.00, and 50 cents.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last Matinee at 2:15. Last night at 8:15. SECRET SERVICE. Sept. 27—Maude Adams in a new comedy.

Knickerbocker GEO. EDWARDES' GAIETY THEATRE CO. OF LONDON. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. IN TOWN

STAR. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 P. M. THE LILIPUTIANS in their tremendous spectacular success. THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. One of the Sights of the City. BALLETS AND SPECIALTIES. "NATURE." MATS. TO-DAY & WED., 2. EVE., 8:15.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. ROLAND REED IN The Wrong Mr. Wright. Last 2 Weeks

HARLEM MUSIC HALL. POSITIVE OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 27th. Edward Harrigan & Co. in "Sgt. Hickey," Wood and Sheppard, and 20 others. Parquet floor, 50, 75, $1; Boxes, $8. Seats now on sale.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 sharp. Matinee Sat'y 2. SOTHERN. CHANGE ALLEY.....CHANGE ALLEY. The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Matinée To-day, 2. DENMAN THOMPSON. THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Sept. 27th, Lyceum Theatre Stock Co., Répertoire

MANHATTAN 4TH BIG WEEK B'way & 33d St. Evs., 8:15. Mat. To-day. What Happened to Jones.

5TH AV. B'way & 28 St. To-day, 2:30. To-n't, 8

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The Tragedy of Arabella Stuart

SOME LIGHT ON IT WHICH DOCUMENTS IN FLORENCE SHED.

Arabella Stuart, child of Charles Stuart, (Earl of Lennox, Darnley's brother, and uncle of James I.,) and her sad story furnish one of the tragic themes in English history. As a close relative of Elizabeth, Arabella's existence was always an obstacle in the Queen's way. There was a plan to marry Arabella to a Lord Esme Stuart, which Elizabeth would not allow. Had there been children born to Arabella, the Queen feared future complications. Sir Walter Raleigh was rightly or wrongly accused of having entered into a plot to make her the Queen of England. Born in 1575, Arabella Stuart was twenty-eight years old when she was secretly married to William Seymour, grandson of the Earl of Hertford. That was in 1610.

Elizabeth had been dead seven years, and now James was King, and England never was cursed with a more incompetent, headstrong, and silly pedant. As soon as James heard of Arabella's marriage, Seymour was imprisoned in the Tower and his wife secluded. The two managed to escape, and Seymour found a refuge abroad, but poor Arabella was captured and clapped into the Tower. Here her mind became affected, caused, it is believed, by unkind treatment. She died insane, so it is said, Sept. 27, 1615.

As belonging to the general history of the time, and more particularly to Lady Arabella Stuart, some very curious data have been discovered by Eugenia Levi, in the unpublished letters of Ottaviano Lotti, who was the Florentine Secretary in London from 1603 to 1614, the documents being addressed to Cardinal Vinta, who was Cosimo II.'s Secretary of State. This correspondence is now to be found in the Mediœan archives at Florence, and portions of these dispatches, translated from the original Italian are printed in The Athenaeum. Ottaviano Lotti gives in detail the causes of grievance on the part of the King of England in 1600. There is a report in England, the Florentine Secretary writes, that the Lady Arabella is to marry the Earl of Essex. Lotti says:

"Anyhow the King would little trust him. The said Earl has no other claim to the succession than his own ambition and his audacity. He is well beloved by the soldiers, and one can truly say the master of the whole military forces of the kingdom of England. Besides, between the Lady Arabella, who is said to be twenty-two years old, (and of great beauty and good health,) and the said Earl there is continual intercourse, and they are secretly making arrangements for their marriage and advancement to the Crown."

In 1609 the Secretary writes:

"In these last days the Lady Arabella, Princess of the blood royal, was accused to the King and commanded not to leave her own room, but to remain there as a prisoner. Sir Robert Douglas, her great confidant, was also imprisoned, but now they are both at liberty. The true reason of this is not very clear; people try to explain it in different ways. Some say that this lady wanted to get married to the said Douglas; others state that, being in her heart a Roman Catholic, she had made a design of escape into France; others say that, discontented at not being treated with that respect which is due to her and at not being allowed to make use of her own money, she had tried to stir up a revolution in this kingdom by means of those Puritans who consider her their proper chief. Be that as it may, she is free now, and people say that she has so well justified herself that this matter will only help her to advance in that about which she is so anxious. I am just told that extraordinary guards are seen walking about in London, and nobody knows the reason why."

When finally the Seymour marriage was discovered, Lotti wrote to Cardinal Vinta, Jan. 29, 1610:

"The King and the Council have come to a decision and condemned the Lady Arabella to perpetual exile. She is to live in Durham, a town situated near the Scottish borders, in charge of that Bishop, as if in honorable imprisonment, and will be kept just as if she were in her own home. She must soon depart thither, if death do not deliver her; people say that grief brings her well-nigh to depart from life. Her husband, Seymour, is condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the Tower of London."

Then came the romantic escape of Seymour and his wife. Lotti says the King issued a proclamation. All subjects, "under heavy penalties," were commanded to reveal "where the lady is." London was agog and "Lady Arabella was greatly praised for her resolution, for having dressed herself in man's attire, for having so well arranged how to deliver her husband from the Tower disguised as a merchant, for getting the ships ready, and for having deceived, under pretext of being ill, those men who were appointed to guard her person and her house." People said "May God accompany her!" "May God protect her!" "Can it be true that because she has got married such a great lady has to be so ill treated?"

James sent Sir William Manson, Vice Admiral, to sea, so as to apprehend the fugitives. Lotti writes that man and wife were a whole twenty-four house in advance of their pursuers. Then came the news—which was true—that Lady Arabella had been "retaken a prisoner." Lotti gives the exact details:

"She was taken by one of the ships of the King near Calais, and committed to the Tower, where apparently she will remain to the end of her life. * * * Now she is reported to be lying in bed, extremely ill. Her jewels and her money were taken from her, and are now kept under the King's own custody."

Then Lotti further explains that Seymour was on one ship and Lady Arabella was following him in another vessel, "when a great wind arose and prevented them from seeing one another," and this just happened "when they were sending word to know who should go to visit the other."

Lotti intimates that James permitted Lady Arabella's escape, so that he might recapture her, and "so aggravate her offense," and this is not at all unlikely, for it assorts itself with James's trickiness.

James, believing that Seymour was in Venice, may have tried to reach him there, for Lotti wrote: "I am told that through the Ambassador Fassarini, the King asked the State of Venice to keep Seymour, the husband of Lady Arabella, in case he should have sought refuge there, and not to allow him to depart." Lotti, however, questions whether Seymour was in Venice. These particulars, heretofore unknown, as presented by Eugenia Levi, and recorded by Ottaviano Levi, throw a new light on the saddest drama of English life at the beginning of the seventeenth century. How unlucky were the Stuarts.

Sir Thomas Malory.

DID HE DIE AT THE HANDS OF THE EXECUTIONER?

What do we know of Sir Thomas Malory? Had it not been for this man we might have had another coloring to the glorious legends of King Arthur, the son of Uther Pendragon and the Princess of Cornwall. Had Tennyson sought another, not an English, inspiration, maybe his "Idyls of the King," his "Morte d'Arthur," would have been wanting in their natural glow.

Let us give full credit to Geoffrey of Monmouth, who first shaped the Arthurian cycle some time toward the middle of the twelfth century. But it was Sir Thomas Malory who three hundred years later gave these legends their tangible form, translating them maybe from Hélie de Barron, and then Malory made Lancelot, Percival, and the great Arthur tangible characters.

Little, we repeat, is known of Sir Thomas Malory, who, supposably born some time in 1430, died, it is believed, in 1470. Yet a curious find has just been made. Miss M. T. Martin, while looking over old wills in Somerset House, found one which unquestionably was made by Sir Thomas Malory, and The Athenaeum publishes a most interesting notice of this will.

The date of the last will made by Sir Thomas Malory is Sept. 16, 1469, and the testator signs himself "Ego, Thomas Malory de Pappeworth, in Comitatu Huntingdon." He provides for certain sons and daughters, and is very particular as to the education of his sons, who are minors. He cares for his wife Margaret and appoints executors, leaving money for the repose of his soul. The will was proved at Lambeth Oct. 27, 1469; and so Sir Thomas must have departed this life between Sept. 16, when the will was made, and Oct. 27 of the same year.

Looking closely into the dates and other circumstances, as there was a child, John, ("filius meus junior,") who, according to the will, was to be put out to nurse, the father could not have been then an old man. The immediate death of Malory following the signing of the last will and the precautions he took are significant.

Mr. A. T. Martin believes that Malory "was in expectation of immediate or speedy death." Strangely enough, Mr. T. Williams shows that a "Thomas Malorie Miles," in the reign of Edward IV., for some particular cause, political, perhaps, was not included, but "expressly excepted from pardon."

Referring to Sir Arthur Malory's "La Mort d'Arthure," here is something which has a certain painful importance. The close of the book reads: "I pray you all, gentlemen and gentlewomen, that read this book of Arthur and his knights from beginning to the ending, pray for me while I am on live with God, and send me good deliverance, and when I am dead I pray you will pray for my soul." If, as Mr. Martin shows, the end of "La Mort d'Arthure" was penned but a short time before Malory's death, in these final touching words the writer intimates his own speedy departure from this earth, "God send me deliverance" has a despairing note to it.

Men who are ill, expecting their end from natural causes, do not often write books, and so the belief may be engendered that Sir Thomas Malory faced death at the hands of the executioner.

The reign of Edward IV. was one of internecine strife. Yorkists and Lancastrians fought it out to the bitter end, and in 1468 the King, at Edgecote, came nigh to losing his crown. He was a vengeful King, and many a head came to the executioner's block during his disturbed reign, and very possibly among those whose necks were severed from their bodies was that of Sir Thomas Malory, the author of the prose romance of "La Mort d'Arthure."

Jokai and His Den.

Blessed is the man who can work, and keep on working, with a clean table; but there are some writers who never are at home save when their desks are as littered as was the Augean stable. Books of reference lugged on the writing table seem immovable; magazines, pamphlets, letters, (unanswered,) note books, so block the way that in time a bare space, just the area of the writing pad, alone remains clear of incumbrance. Maurus Jokai, Mr. John Foster Fraser tells us in The Academy, is of the untidy kind. His study is thus described:

"It was a very small room, perhaps fifteen feet square, the walls black, the ceiling stained, one window shuttered, and the other shaded with a heavy screen. Jokai invited me to rest on a shaky couch, while he himself sat in a deal chair at a little table that was ink-stained, scattered with torn leaves, disused pen nibs, musty papers, proofs in confusion, and old pages of manuscript. * * * Some framed photographs were on the walls, but the dust had crept in between the glass and the pictures, so that they were faded and soiled. In one corner was a great green-glazed earthen stove, and in another stood what was originally intended for a bookcase. But the top was covered with long-emptied and dusty benedictine and cognac bottles, a dirty coffee cup and saucer, a battered hat, and some shriveled apples."

Mr. John Foster Fraser, being, of course, a tidy Englishman, must have been horrified, and he certainly felt sorry for Maurus Jokai for he writes: "Some men quarrel with the conditions under which they write, but Maurus Jokai seems to act on the principle that the worse the conditions the better the writing."

When a man has written something over 200 volumes, he possibly has had little time to adjust his surroundings. Just think of the ten minutes a day it would have taken Jokai to set his table to rights! One whole sixth of an hour extended over fifty years; what a horrible waste of time! That would have made (counting that Jokai worked ten hours a day, and has written for fifty years) not less than 3,041 hours, or 304 entire working days, thrown away, and in that time he could have produced at least two more romances.

This wonderful Hungarian novelist is now in his seventy-second year, and seems to be as prolific as ever. He is the Magyar Alexandre Dumas the elder. Mr. Fraser declares that Jokai is quite up to his surroundings:

"He is a tall, slim, and slightly bent man, and from his throat to his feet he was wearing a long, louse-fitting dressing gown, once black, but now discolored by age, and with the accumulated dust of at least twenty years in the creases. The sleeves, hanging almost to the finger tips, were ragged-edged, so that when he desired to write he hitched them up. On his head was a round cap, edged with a piece of blue tape."

A Scurrilous Attack on Max Muller.

The Saturday Review (the London one) is now singularly acrimonious; making up by bitterness what it wants in ability. It indulges in its last number in a malignant attack on Max Müller. Mr. Herbert Vivian, who signs the offensive articles directed against "Herr Max Mueller, P. C.," as he facetiously calls him, writes of the "pinchbeck importance conferred upon every sausage-eating beer bibber who chooses to forsake his fatherland and claim our too catholic hospitality."

Such notoriety as The Saturday Review may hope to acquire by exhibitions of bad taste will never restore it to its former vogue, for one sterling quality the English possess is their honesty and love of fair play. Mr. Herbert Vivian's scurrilous attack on a most worthy gentleman and learned man will be treated with scorn, not alone in England but in the United States.

Franz Pulszky's Death.

The death of Franz Pulszky, the Hungarian author and revolutionist, was announced a few weeks ago by cable. He was little known in this country to the present generation, but he came here with Kossuth and wrote a book about his visit, which he called "White, Red, and Black." His wife had a hand in writing the book. It appeared in three volumes and was published in London and Germany. The following sketch of Pulszky is from a Buda-Pesth correspondent of Reuter:

M. Pulszky, who was well known as an author, was born in 1814 at Eperies, in the Saros district, and studied both there and at Miskolcz. After completing his education he traveled abroad for some time. He was elected corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy in recognition of a work he published entitled "Extracts from the Diary of a Hungarian Traveler Through Great Britain."

After representing his birthplace in the Diet for a period of five years, M. Pulszky occupied several important positions in the Hungarian civil service. In 1852 he was condemned to death, in contumaciam, by court-martial at Buda-Pesth, on account of his participation in the revolt of 1848. In 1860 he joined Garibaldi's expedition, and suffered a month's imprisonment at Naples. Amnestied in 1866, he was again elected to the Reichstag, in which he continued to sit for nine years.

In 1889 M. Pulszky was appointed Director of the Hungarian National Museum, and in 1872 General Director of the Public Museums and Libraries in Hungary, which office he held at the time of his death. In 1884 he again became a member of the Reichstag. Among some of the deceased writer's works are a historical novel, "The Jacobins in Hungary," his own autobiography, entitled "My Life and Times," and "The Copper Age in Hungary," the last two works published both in the Hungarian and German languages.

Mr. Dana's Reminiscences of the War.

In McClure's Magazine for November will be begun the publication of a series of articles by Mr. Charles A. Dana, giving his experiences as the private war reporter of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton during the civil war.

In 1863 it became of prime necessity that the Government should have some one, absolutely impartial, with keen discrimination and power of expression, who could keep the President and War Department in actual touch with events happening in the field. Mr. Dana was the man selected. His first commission came in the Spring of 1863. "From Vicksburg to the end of the war," Ida M. Tarrell writes in the October McClure's, "Mr. Dana remained the confidential reporter of the Government."

In the preparation of these reminiscences, Mr. Dana will refer to the great mass of documents prepared by him for Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton, as he has had free access to papers. The historic and literary value of these reminiscences, written by Mr. Dana, cannot be questioned. They will be read and studied all over the United States.

Bishop Horatio Potter.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S REMINISCENCES OF HIM—DR. DIX'S BIOGRAPHY OF SISTER HARRIET.

The silver wedding of Bishop Horatio Potter to his diocese, in 1879, was one of the many events which will one day make the autobiography of Trinity Church most interesting reading. The exercises were magnificent, the music admirable, and the display, if one may use so mundane a word for an exhibition of the stately resources of the church, was greater than we had then seen. It may have been surpassed since, and doubtless has, but to see Dr. Dix carrying the chalice and paten made of silver and gold through the ranks of the clergy, and the stately handsome three Bishops—Coxe, Doane, and Littlejohn—forming a sort of triangular aisle for the "blameless Bishop" with his white hair, as he ascended modestly the seat prepared for him all deeply affected the immense congregation.

Bishop Horatio Potter's amiable spirit, his catholic interpretation of all acts not canonically wicked, had made his reign a peaceful one but for one incident.

The memory of that one incident which ruffled this calm career has recently been

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will be sent to any address one year for $1, (the regular news pages of Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES included).

awakened by a "Life of Sister Harriet," by Dr. Dix, a little book so full of valuable information of the Protestant sisterhoods and of a beautiful life that every one should read it.

It was Bishop Potter's privilege to consecrate this good woman to a religious life, and it may amuse the present reader that this simple act nearly made a schism in the church. Perhaps the grand celebration of his silver wedding to the Bishopric of New York, the religious ceremony in Trinity Church, led by Bishops Coxe, Doane, and Littlejohn, the illuminated address read by Dr. Dix with mediaeval dignity, the quiet response of the venerable man who, with touching music in his voice, alluded to "the venerable beloved St. John, who was so bowed down by infirmity that he was carried into the church"—all this grand ceremony had been arranged, perhaps, to console him now that the bitter feud was over. He straightened up his tall form. Like all gentle people he had some obstinacy in him, and he never went back on himself.

He had a great deal of power in him; he was meek, humble, and peaceable, but he had the knightly ring of all the Potters, and when his spear struck the shield everybody heard it. He was respected and feared. He was successful in winning hearts, and blessed in the cure of souls.

I was present at the secular presentation to the "blameless Bishop," as Mr. Evarts happily called him, at the Academy of Music, of a big oaken chest, which looked as if it contained Portia's three caskets. When opened it revealed the most perfect piece of silver work possible. It was a casket constructed after the description of the Ark made by Bezaleek, the Ark of the Covenant described in the Bible, the dimensions diminished one-third. Silver and gold and steel entered into the composition; the ornamentation was largely emblematical. A Celtic cross of gold, a Bishop's crook in silver, a bunch of lilies in silver, an open Bible, a dove, and the symbols of the four Evangelists, the English rose and the thistle typifying the English and Scotch ancestry of the Church, and, not to forget Plymouth Rock, sprays of the trailing arbutus and a Mayflower were all beautifully worked out in relief.

The central medallion of solid gold presented a bas-relief of Bishop Potter. There was also a picture in relief of Lambeth Palace, and the consecration therein in 1789 of the first Bishop sent to this country.

There was something very aristocratic in the wave of the Bishop's very handsome hand toward this splendid casket as he said: "It has the appearance of being costly, but whatever may be its intrinsic value it has a value to my mind that comes from the spirit in which it originated."

It was filled with golden coin, and sent home to the Bishop by a body guard.

Next to the Bryant vase, this was then the most beautiful work of the silversmith in America. It was very brilliant, and the Damascened work very fine. The next question was "Where will he put it? What will he do with it?" for even at the Bishops' houses thieves do break through and steal. The spiritual possession remains dear, although no one knows if the casket was sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art or whether it went back to Tiffany's, where nearly everybody's silver goes and stays.

As I have already said, this gift and the celebration of the silver wedding of the good Bishop to his church had perhaps been arranged to console him for the remarkable abuse which followed his consecration of Miss Harriet Cannon and four other ladies as Protestant nuns.

It is amazing to remember even the intense feeling which followed this simple act. Sister Harriet has died but recently, after founding houses all over the land, and the Rev. Dr. Dix has written a beautiful little book about our "first Protestant Lady Abbess," who had the peace of Hildegarde hidden under her white breastplate to remind us of it. The Sheltering Arms, where they first wrought, turned these ladies out; they went from pillar to post. To those who wish to recall to their memories the fact that persecution is not dead yet, that the scenes at Salem during the witchcraft days could well be revived, that Smithfield and its fires came very nearly being recalled in New York, this little book of the life of Sister Harriet is most useful.

It is perhaps not so complimentary to human nature as we could wish that a set of humane women, wishing only to consecrate their lives to the service of the poor and needy, should also ask the blessing of the Church on their labors, and the safety of a religious home; that these women and the priest who consecrated them and the Bishop who blessed them should, for five years, have been somewhat regarded as "impious papists" by a certain set, and dangerous rebels who threatened the peace and welfare of society; but such was the case. They went on, however, adding many sisters to their numbers, and Bishop Potter had the courage of his convictions; he stood by them. These women proved their valor and usefulness on the fever-stricken records of Nashville and Natches. Many died. They were replaced by others. The genius of Sister Harriet, a great commander, stood at the head of this valiant little army, now a great army, and she proved to the world that it is most valuable to have a head to everything, even to voluntary benevolence.

There is nothing so certain as that the profession of trained nurse is now overfilled and often taken by persons most unfitted for the arduous work. Girls without the physical strength for the work, women of emotional tendencies, a woman lacking in self-control, should never go near an invalid. The competent nurse must not be "nervous." She may be sympathetic, but not until the time for cure comes. Florence Nightingale knew and proved that, and in her enviable career as nurse in the Crimea and in the books which she wrote afterward Florence Nightingale foreshadowed Sister Harriet.

When one needed help a letter would be written to her at the House of Refuge from some fever-stricken town to send a sister to preside over their dreadful confusion, and she always sent the right one. There was never a mistake. She knew the temper and the nerve of every one of her postulates, and they obeyed her without question. She knew that Sister Chrysostom would be equal to the irksome and repugnant work of taking care of a small-pox patient, while to Sister Isadore must be given the work of teaching children. "The lovely dynasty of little creatures" should be given into her pure hands. When Art was touched by Christianity and when the Madonna and Child became the light of every heart and every pure soul, then the cell of the recluse showed a joyous picture, and to that mother who had missed her way was given the reality of that picture on her wall. To Sister Jerome she gave the business duties of a large school or a hospital. She knew how to distinguish the Martinas from the Marys.

But there came into her holy life all the mischievous vulgarity of jealousy and rivalry. She was a strong woman, a masterful woman, this Sister Harriet, and when questions arose she had the safety of a spiritual head. She appealed to her good Bishop and to her good father confessor, and all was ordered for her by her Superior. She proved that order, system, and authority were as much needed in the administration of charity as in any other business.

There seems to be no objection to the Protestant Sister of Charity. The sisterhood in England have long since attracted to themselves many earnest and beautiful souls, and at the Queen's jubilee one of their houses of trained nurses was given seats on the platform of St. Paul's, a scene which might well recall the Vestal Virgins in the crowd at the Coliseum.

From the absence of this restraint of religious vows single women often fall of happiness, and they often fall of being as great and as good as they should be; if they live in society and fail of becoming fashionable they are not happy, for society is a business, just like other sorts of business, and one does not like to fail. It is as great a gift as any other gift, that of success in society. There are influences which are vulgar and demoralizing, injurious to self-respect; there are delicate natures trampled down, but that need not dismay the philosopher. A breezy person of courage can triumph over it all, gain the sweet and reject the bitter—the real privileges of society—that contact with our fellows which leads to the sharpening of the intelligence, that takes us out of morbid feeling and self-conceit; these privileges Bishop Potter well understood, and he never recommended a person who was happy in this world to embrace the religious life. He knew very well that many women carry the Church into their houses. He was not oblivious to the fact that to many women is given the purse of Fortunatus and the ring of Gyges and the lamp of Aladdin, (I think now we call the latter tact,) and that to such a woman a conventional seclusion would be the throwing away of great gifts. One must have a vocation for the religious life.

But how many weary, broken hearts came to him! how many earnest natures to whom work was a necessity, and who desired, as something to lean against, a great religious vow! They needed this, a great, noble, and pliant chain which should hold them to the altar. There was no vow taken that could not be broken, if they wished to marry or if they wished to return to the world, after prayerful self-communion. But while they remained sisters they were bound to obedience, a beautiful and strengthening bond.

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, has carried on this good work, and his School of St. Agnes, and his hospital work at Saratoga, in the Cristina Home, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, is carried on wisely and well by these Protestant sisters.

This beautiful tribute to the memory of a wonderful woman, Sister Harriet, by her father confessor, Dr. Dix, is well worth reading for its own charm; but it is also valuable as telling the story of this now important addition to the workers for the Church and for humanity.

Bishop Potter was a delightful man in society, a good story teller, a letter writer who has never been surpassed, and a distinguished preacher. He, although an old man, did the work now delegated to three Bishops. In his visitations he was often my guest in the country, and his coming was hailed with delight by all the family. I remember the visit to him of Bishop Selwyn of Lincoln, England, who was a man of singular charm. The Bishop told us the story of Colenso and the nonsense rhyme:

"There was an old man of Natal
Who took a Zulu for his pal.
Said the Zulu, 'Look here,
Ain't the Pentateuch queer?'
Which alarmed that old man of Natal."

Bishop Selwyn escaped criticism always; whether he sympathized with poor Colenso or not I do not remember, but I do remember how delightful he was, in talking of his "dear islands, which lay like a necklace of emeralds, on the broad bosom of the Pacific Ocean," according to his poetic description. Any one who has read James Anthony Froude's book "Oceana" will realize how pretty is that allusion.

Bishop Selwyn was in New York at the wedding of Bishop Potter's youngest daughter, and was especially cheerful on that auspicious occasion. He afterward visited Bishop Doane at Albany. I heard that he rather overcame the clerical party by proposing to walk from Troy to Albany. On the road his English Bishop's dress attracted the boys by the roadside, who sang out: "I say, Jim, there goes a Mormon." Whereupon Bishop Selwyn turned to his son: "Fred, you need not repeat this to your mother."

Bishop Selwyn had something of that wit which distinguished Bishop Wilberforce, and was ready with a quip and a quirk in conversation, but this cheerful man had the pain of hearing shortly after that his favorite young son in the church, Bishop Patterson, had been murdered by the treacherous Zulus.

At a large party given to Bishop Selwyn I met all the American Bishops I was struck with the remarkable beauty of Bishop Kip of California. "Yes," said Bishop Selwyn, "he has the head of Lord Clarendon in the old portraits. Why do we go to them for models of beauty? Are we not quite as good looking?" How much that noble body has expanded now! The Lambeth Conference makes all that once impressive assembly seem small.

I once crossed the ocean with two Bishops, who did not prove Jonahs to our boat. The gayety, the story telling, the light-hearted cheerfulness, the agreeability, proved that the lawn sleves had not quenched the natural man. Bishop Horatio Potter gave me many letters to the English clergy, and I had the privilege to hear much fascinating conversation from their dignified lips.

They all loved our blameless Bishop, and his letters were so honored that the insignificant recipient felt humiliated that she was not worthy of them.

Bishop Doane once told me a charming anecdote of the quickness of a retort of Bishop Wilberforce. He was asked to write a few lines on a marble group of birds shot by Sir Francis Chantrey, and afterward carved by him for the mantelpiece of Eton Hall.

"Life and death by mystic lo
Came to the feathered band;
Death by thy unerring shot,
Life, from thy clever hand."

When I visited that beautiful house I sought for the marble birds which had been so distinguished above any other pair of pheasants by this last arrow from the full quiver of genius.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A New and Powerful Romance.*

In this new story, "The Federal Judge," you cannot help understanding at once what kind of a man is Elliot Gardwell, who is at the head of the great Trans-American Railroad. Said Colonel Babcock, describing Elliot: "He is a stanch friend in fair and fine weather, if you are in the same boat with him, but Lord help you if there is room for only one in the boat." We must credit Mr. Charles K. Lush with being a writer of exceeding strength, and with the happy knack, too, of describing a character in a single sentence, as for example: "While Gardwell was as soft-spoken a man as ever wrecked a railroad or scuttled a corporation in a sea of watered stock, he always argued, in his quiet, subtle, and persuasive way, that the end justified the means, and that cases oftentimes arose where the greatest good to the greatest number demanded action which at times might appear to be contrary to both the letter of the law and the equity."

Gardwell is, then, an unscrupulous rascal, but, as are some of his kind, an uncommonly talented one. He is brimful of resources. There is no step he ever takes which he has not carefully thought over. Napoleon-like, no detail escapes him. The Trans-American, though it is a stock-jobbing concern, is a power. It has retained the cleverest lawyers in the United States. It has friends in the Legislature of the State, and possibly in the Government. Are we to tell Mr. Lush that he goes beyond the privileges of the romance maker in presenting such abominations? We dare not, for we believe such conditions do actually exist to-day.

Superb schemer as he is, Gardwell loses an important personage in the forwarding of his nefarious plans when Judge Frezett suddenly dies. Frezett has been Gardwell's tool, and the Trans-American must go into receivership. Had Frezett not died, the troubles of the road might have tided over for a season, and Gardwell could have robbed the public of millions, acting as its legalized wrecker.

Judge Tracy Dunn is the big man of the Circuit Court of Stallworth County, and Bainerville is the little county seat. Dunn really is a strong man, a fair one, naturally honest, and uncommonly pig-headed. The author of "The Federal Judge," in describing him, puts this in the mouth of a Yankee farmer: "Goll durn him! the jedge is as set in his ways as a mule, but durn if he ain't 'bout always kerrect." Dunn has an inherent hatred for corporations. They stand no chance in his jurisdiction. The railroad always pays when a cow is killed or a barn burned down from the spark of a locomotive.

Dunn has a daughter, Harriet, who adores him, but the girl's mother is not happy. Years before the headstrong, overpositive Judge had a quarrel with his son, an equally self-willed lad, and Tom Dunn had left his father's house—and still on the dining table was placed every day the boy's plate, his knife and his fork. Tom's absence is breaking his mother's heart.

With his known dislike for corporations, it would seem that Judge Dunn would be the very last person Gardwell would want to know. But the head and the brains of the Trans-American Railroad always is looking to windward. Who knows where his anchor may be cast? Judge Dunn has a weakness. He is an entomologist. His craze is the butterfly. Harriet, who is induced to foster her father's hobby, paints the lepidoptera, and skillfully, and the Judge never is so happy as when looking over and arranging his collection.

Gardwell somehow now finds this out, and as he is clever he visits the Judge. Gardwell primes himself with entomology, and plays into the Judge's hands. Gardwell buys the rarest butterflies and presents them to the Judge and the grand Erebus adora, a gift of the wily guest, does the business. Every now and then the head of the Trans-American Railroad sounds the Judge as to his opinions on corporations, and Dunn expresses himself roundly in opposition to them. Even Harriet, who loves a young country lawyer, Emmersley, is fascinated by Gardwell's pleasant ways.

When Judge Frezett dies there is a

*THE FEDERAL JUDGE. A novel. By Charles K. Lush. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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place vacant in the Federal court. If there is not a man on the bench who has a leaning toward the Trans-American, or, in other words, is at its beck and call, the road, Gardwell, and his crew will be ruined. Then there is a clever bit of intrigue, and lo! Judge Dunn of the Circuit Court is made a Federal Judge, and he never knows how it has come about. With exceeding cleverness, the Honorable Judge Dunn owes his place to Gardwell. The butterflies help. Dunn is made receiver, and he signs all kinds of papers; some of these documents he does not read. He believes implicitly in Gardwell. The Trans-American overrides the laws. Harriet, too, is under the charm of Gardwell. She forgets almost her old love, and promises to marry Gardwell.

There always is a Nemesis. Gardwell has worked too hard. His nerve gives away. He is a scoundrel, after all, because he is already married, though he had made Della Windrift, his wife—for his real name is Windrift—believe that he is dead. Gardwell, just as he thinks he is successful, topples over. Angina pectoris has ridden the world of the perfect nineteenth century financiering rascal.

The singular merits of "The Federal Judge" are not to be disputed. It is in the best school of realism. There may be just a page or two which, as they relate to second sight, mar the naturalness of the text; but for all that the power, the directness of "The Federal Judge" cannot be gainsaid.

The story imparts a whole series of strong lessons pertinent to the days we live in, one of which is that "there is, alas, very little conscience when a dollar is concerned, and absolutely none where millions are concerned."

Such difficulties of construction as present themselves in a fiction of this character the author manages with consummate cleverness. In dramatic manner, every chapter finds its natural conclusion. Gardwell, with his nerves unstrung, determines to leave America, and dreams of happiness with Harriet. He is going to live with her in London and Paris. He tells his plans to his fellow bandits, Skeener and Finley. One word is enough for the sharp Skeener. "Gardwell, have you unloaded?" he asks. It was a silly question. Gardwell certainly had unloaded, and had probably left an empty bag for the general public and those interested in the Trans-American to handle. Wall Street would understand the significance of this question of Skeener's at once.

Cromwell in Ireland.*

SAMUEL H. CHURCH, THE HISTORIAN, WRITES A NOVEL ON THAT THEME.

The author of that excellent and in some ways remarkable book, "Oliver Cromwell, A History," published some three years ago, Mr. Samuel Harden Church, has again delved in that comparatively neglected field by writers of historical fiction, the times of Cromwell, for his last work—"John Marmaduke, a Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649."

Mr. Church well says that one of the most misunderstood incidents in the Commonwealth period of English history is the invasion of Ireland by the Parliamentary Army in 1649, and historians as well as lovers of history told in the guise of fiction owe Mr. Church a debt for the close study which he has given to the subject and which has resulted in the production of one of the most notable books of the year. Having determined upon the plan of his book, Mr. Church went to Ireland, traced again the line of the Cromwell invasion, and gave studious attention to the ancient language and literature of that country. The hatred for Ireland and the Irish which was felt by almost the entire English army and nation after the publication in 1646 of May's history, which gave an exaggerated description of the atrocious massacre of the English settlers on the plantation of Ulster, actuated Cromwell's stern followers to a determination to avenge this massacre to the bitter end. The manner in which they performed their task and carried out their revenge is familiar to all students of English history, and by 1650 Ireland was for a time conquered and pacified, although the smoldering passions of the vanquished Irish, which had not been entirely quenched, blazed out more fiercely than before, a few years later, to be again subdued by King William in the war whose best remembered incident was the Battle of the Boyne.

Mr. Church's story, as may well be imagined, when the stirring times which he depicts are considered, throbs, as he well says, "with big ambitions and bounding passions, and has the rude alarum of war and the fierce shout of revenge," into which he introduces with much skill the plaintive note of doubting love. John Marmaduke, the hero of the story, was one of those rare characters, a brave soldier and a gentleman. True, he is given by the author a power of frame, a skill in fencing, and a faculty of always escaping from the sorest danger at just the right moment, which hardly belongs to mortal man, but in this he takes rank with all the heroes of the historical romance now so much in vogue. If the reader can safely feel at the beginning of every perilous conflict in which Marmaduke becomes involved, that like the Gentleman of France and his fellows of Stanley Weyman's charming stories, the Chevalier d'Auriac and other worthies, he is bound to come out unscathed and victorious, is the pleasure in reading of his escapes and his victories any the less? What moving accidents by field and flood, what tender passages of affection, what struggles between his duty to the great Cromwell and his heart's due to the fair Catherine Dillon, the heroine of the story, Sir John Marmaduke undergoes, it would be unfair to even sketch for the prospective reader. He or she must be left to peruse the story themselves, and to each find entertainment and delight in its pages, according to individual temperament.

The scene of the story is laid almost entirely in and around Carberry Hall, an old Irish manor house in the County of Wicklow. John Marmaduke, in command of a detachment of the famous Gen. Ireton's section of the Parliamentary Army, is detailed to arrest young Terence Dillon, the son of Sir Patrick Dillon, the owner of Carberry Hall, and who is in sympathy an alliance with the cause of Charles II. He surrounds the hall, captures it after a fierce fight, following which the old Irish knight was slain while trying to escape; defeats in turn an attack upon the hall by Lord Kilmac and a force of Irish soldiers, falls in love with the fair daughter of the house, who proves herself a valiant young rebel, and finally, notwithstanding the lady's hatred of the English invaders and her natural resentment at her father's death, succeeds in wooing her successfully. He incurs the anger of no less a person than Oliver Cromwell himself, who finally comes on the scene, and who reprimands him severely for falling in love with a papist rebel, but who relents when he meets the fair Catherine, and finally gives the young couple his blessing.

The story is almost too crowded with dramatic incidents, which follow one after the other in rapid succession, but it is a moving tale of love and war and as such will find favor with the general public, no matter if at times it does not well preserve the unities. A well and dramatically told incident is that which describes the fair Catherine's attack upon Marmaduke himself, when he had just disarmed her brother in a hand-to-hand sword conflict.

"I felt sincere regret at his discomfiture, and was in the act of sheathing my weapon, when Catherine seized her brother's sword and attacked me with an impetuosity which required me to instantly defend myself. 'Nay,' I said, taking her thrust on my blade and stepping backward as she pressed on, 'I cannot fight a woman.' I was half indignant and half amused at the position in which her hatred had placed me; but I was also amazed at her skill. With her whole body erect—and she was tall as women go, although her head was not above my shoulder—she gave a thrust which would have pierced my steel cuirass had I not parried it.

"When she gave me carte and tierce, I observed her right foot advance and the left arm ascend, so that the equipoise of her body was perfectly preserved. She had learned the art of fencing from no mean master, for while her fury increased as she found my resistance impassable, she was ever alert, steady, and full of a grace that bewitched me even while I saw her trying to kill me. Her body moved to the rhythm of our encounter and her wrist seemed never to tire. It was carte, guard, thrust, low carte; then quinte thrust and parade, and prime parade and thrust. And even with my superior strength and skill I own that it required all my quickness of foot and wrist and eye to oppose without endangering my fair antagonist. I think I would have laid down my ambition in this war if I could but have induced her to cease her unmaidenly attack. I began to feel a deep sense of mortification over the unmanly pastime which she forced me to maintain, when I heard David Potton, whose rage had been swelling all through our combat, cry out:

"'Give the Devil's cat your point, Captain. Shall I do it for you?'

"'Not on your life,' I shouted.

"But I was too late. The scoutmaster stepped to my side and I saw his sword descending on the beautiful brown head of the enraged woman. It called for all my quickness to catch his blade on my own point with a parry that disarmed him, and as I turned aside to make his manoeuvre, the young girl thrust at me with triumphant fury and passed her sword through my left arm."

In the chapter entitled "Bearding the Lion," when Marmaduke visits Cromwell to ask his consent to his suit for Catherine, the following excellent pen picture of the great General is drawn:

"Oliver Cromwell sat at a table immersed in the study of a map and so deeply was his attention engaged that he paid no heed to our entrance. He was at this time just fifty years of age, and his thick brown hair, falling to his shoulders, was slightly tinged with gray. His head was of massive mold, and his face, now red and swollen with the wear of many campaigns, and disfigured of its natural beauty by three warts, yet wore all the grand and noble dignity of a mighty soul. The steel blue of his eyes could gleam with a woman's tenderness or flash with the fury of incarnate death. His nose was large—so large that his enemies ridicule it in their lampoons. His brow was broad and furrowed, his lips were red and full, his jaw was thick and square. A slight mustache grew upon his upper lip, and a very small growth of beard was on his chin, growing not more than an inch below his mouth. His frame was large; lacking two inches of 6 feet in height, and his shoulders were broad and strongly made. No man could approach him without an inward feeling of hero worship; and as I turned my gaze for an instant on Catherine, I beheld that she, too, was wonderfully impressed by the greatness which dwelt about the man's personality."

On the whole "John Marmaduke" is a sound and well written book, and Mr. Church evidences in it not only, as has been said, elaborate and careful historical research, but much dramatic ability and rare power of characterization.

*JOHN MARMADUKE. A Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649. By Samuel Harden Church. 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HARPER AND BROTHERS
PUBLISH TO-DAY

White Man's Africa

By **Poultney Bigelow,** Author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," etc. Illustrated by R. CATON WOODVILLE and F. REMINGTON, and from Photographs. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $2 50.

The eyes of the civilized world have been of late intently fixed upon these strange, half-known countries, which have suddenly become of such vast political and strategic importance—the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal. The work of Stanley and his fellows had for one result a general impression of Africa as the land of the negro. It is only of late that students of current history have realized the immense significance of the situation in white man's Africa. Already this has become the theatre in which a great political drama is being enacted, and the present is a fitting time to cultivate an intimacy with its scenery and with its actors. Mr. Bigelow's book is at once a guide to the one and an analysis of the other, and, as such, of peculiar appropriateness and inestimable value.

My Studio Neighbors

By **William Hamilton Gibson,** Author of "Eye Spy," "Sharp Eyes," etc. Illustrated by the Author. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2 50.

Mr. Gibson was a naturalist who went to nature for everything, not trusting to books or the investigations of others, and that is one of the chief values of the present volume—personal experience. Seated in his country studio, away from all sounds except the carol of birds and the droning of bees, his watchful eyes and ears, ever on the alert, take in details of nature that would escape the ordinary observer, and these details he gives us with a charm that is all his own. He tells us of the curious and eccentric habits of various bugs, wasps, and beetles, investing them with a personality that holds the interest of the reader like the strangest fiction. A considerable portion of the volume is devoted to a few native orchids, and it will be news to most of our readers that the beautiful flowers exist and thrive chiefly through the good office of friendly insects, who are invited by certain colors and perfumes.

Three Operettas

"Three Little Kittens," "Seven Old Ladies of Lavender Town," and "Bobby Shaftoe." By **H. C. Bunner.** Music by OSCAR WEIL. Illustrated. Oblong 4to, Cloth, Ornamental, Colored Edges, $2 50.

Mr. H. C. Bunner, who during his lifetime was so distinguished a worker in the field of verse and of lighter fiction, wrote these three operettas for children in his happiest vein. The librettos are excellently adapted to their purpose, being bright and fanciful, and so simple of purport as to be readily handled by the little actors for whom they are designed. Mr. Weil's music is in felicitous accord with the spirit of the plays. It is light and animated and eminently tuneful, and at the same time quickly taught and easily rendered. The book is filled with quaint and attractive illustrations, and has a striking and effective cover.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

The Essenians Still Exist.

At the recent Oriental Congress held in Paris, M. Halévy made a communication which was startling. He said that he found in Abyssinia the same sect of Essenians that had existed in Palestine in the time of Christ. There were Abyssinian Jews, associated with these Essenians, and they had the same customs, moral codes, and canons as in the long past. The Sabbath was kept with such rigor that no water could be drawn on that day. These Essenian Jews went under the name of Falaichas, and numbered 200,000. As an authority in all matters Semitic, M. Halévy stands pre-eminent. But did not Bernstein some years ago intimate that he had made a similar discovery? Biblical students will await further details.

Ouida and Her Copy.

Whether an American lady, known for speaking her own mind, called Ouida to her face "a spiteful old thing" we cannot vouch for, nor for the second part of the story, that Ouida was at once struck with the truthfulness of the remark, and made friends with the American lady. Ouida, so it is believed, has a singular dislike for the Free and Independent.

At present Mlle. de la Ramée's mission seems to be to pitch into the Italian Government. "Ouida" is supposably a child's pronunciation of Louisa. The New Illustrated Magazine produces a page of Ouida's copy. The lady, it tells us, is quite indifferent as to the kind of paper, or the size of it. In the same manuscript will be used paper of all colors and lengths. The fac simile page of "La Strega" has some sixty words, and the numbering of it is not on top, but somewhere in the text. Corrections and interlineations are numerous. Mademoiselle must be near her fifty-seventh year, and she lives just now at Lucca.

A Tablet to Mrs. Browning.

A fortnight ago a tablet in memory of Elizabeth Barrett Browning was unveiled in Kelloe Church, Durham. The inscription read:

"To commemorate the birth in this parish of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who was born at Coxhoe Hall, March 6, 1806, and died at Florence, July 29, 1861. A great poetess, a noble woman, a devoted wife. Erected by public subscription, 1897."

Strangely enough, there has been much discussion as to exactly where Elizabeth Barrett was born, because the place and the date of her coming into this world had been erroneously printed in a country newspaper at the time, (1806.) Mr. Browning, it seems, did not know, for he authorized Mrs. Richmond Ritchie to write that his wife was born at Burn Hill, and he even had the date wrong. Subsequent researches have corrected the double error.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1897.

School Libraries.

Elsewhere in to-day's issue of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is printed a list of 200 books recommended to the schools of Iowa by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In Iowa has probably been given greater attention to village and school libraries than in any other of the Western States. The list is interesting, not only as an expression of judgment from a distant community, but as a distinct sign of growth in very important educational matters.

The enormous increase in books which a few years have seen places at the disposal of schools so confusing a mixture of good and evil things that great care and ripe experience are necessary to the formation of safe judgments in preparing a selected list. The conclusion of most persons probably will be that Iowa has made a selection that calls for little serious criticism. The list is sound and wholesome; in the main it will be useful and inspiring, and in many points it is notably wise.

The preponderance of books by American writers is a striking, as well as gratifying, feature of this list. Not 20 per cent. of the books came from English writers, and the English authors who do appear are mainly authors, who wrote for all time—Defoe and Bunyan, Thackeray and Dickens, Lamb and Scott, Ruskin and George Eliot—writers whom no list could well dispense with.

Of English writers now living the list contains scarcely a representation. The living writers chosen are Americans—Miss Dodge and Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Fiske, Dr. Eggleston and Noah Brooks, with such other American names as Craddock, Sanborn, Matthews, Champlin, Wiggin, Burnett, Coolidge, Jackson, and Alcott. The great departed are represented equally well—perhaps might have been still better—Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Cooper, Mrs. Stowe, and many others are here.

This strong leaning toward American authors may have its unfavorable side from the point of view of pure literature, though scarcely from any other good point. A sense of nationality, perhaps more than any other sense, has been most needed in American common life. Books by American writers, dealing with American themes, can promote this feeling in young minds far better than other influences can promote it—better even than unfurled flags and marching militiamen—because it takes deeper root in the character and becomes a more potent and permanent possession of the mind.

The Decay of Bookselling.

Booksellers in this country have long been interested in the problem that confronts booksellers in England, to which reference was made in this column last week. The paper from The Pall Mall Gazette on "2d. in the Shilling," seems to have been written with one eye on the drapers who sell books and on the "jobbers" who deal in editions made to sell; but it does not much disturb booksellers or publishers—at least in Boston. Thirty years ago all publishers were booksellers, and the only distinction between the shops was the elegance of some, the dinginess of others, and the sale of schoolbooks in a few. The profits were large, for the sales of uncopyrighted books by foreign authors were enormous, and there were no very cheap books.

With the advent of the ten and fifteen cent editions of English classics and of new novels, profit departed, and the wisest publishers retired into chambers. Dealers in women's wares opened counters for the sale of bound books at absurdly low prices, and still other publishers left the trade of bookselling. The City of Boston at one stroke ruined the retail trade in schoolbooks and pauperized the school children by agreeing to provide all the books and stationery needed in the schools, making all its contracts directly with the publishers, who promptly followed their fellows into retirement.

All the hermits devoutly returned thanks for the gift of foresight when the international copyright law deprived them of another source of profit. Boston—and Boston is here cited not because it is an exception, but because it is an example of the trade in general—now has five booksellers of importance, exclusive of dealers in second-hand books, dealers in foreign books, and the denominational houses. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. publish a small and carefully selected list of fiction, history, and essays, and maintain their general bookselling business by the profit on law books, of which they hold something like a monopoly, and by the sale of rare and costly editions to buyers who know their worth. Messrs. Damrell & Upham deal extensively in foreign periodical literature, and have almost a monopoly of Episcopalian works of devotion, and publish a few books. Messrs. Estes & Lauriat and Messrs. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. are publishers, "jobbers," and booksellers, and Mr. W. B. Clarke, the one bookseller who is not a publisher, is a large importer and a stationer.

Not one of these houses could sustain itself one day by bookselling. Their business expenses, as they pay larger salaries for shorter hours and more holidays than their English brethren, and as their rents and charges for lighting and heating and carriage are much greater, must be reckoned at 15 per cent. instead of the very modest 11 per cent. on which The Pall Mall Gazette's "provincial" based his estimate. The "provincial," by the way, was Mr. Melchose, publisher for the University of Glasgow, and he made the estimate for the Booksellers' Association and the Publishers' Association, and it was originally given to the press by Mr. Frederick Macmillan, who is not generally regarded as provincial in his views.

The American bookseller receives three-fourths of the list price of a book which costs him two-thirds of that price; his expenses are 15 per cent. of the selling price, and he loses 2 11-12 per cent. of the advertised price of every book that he sells. That is to say, granting that the list price is $1, the selling price is 75 cents, the business expenses 11¼ cents, the buying price 66 2-3 cents, so that the whole cost of the book is 77 11-12 cents, and consequently the loss is 2 11-12 cents. If he could sell the book for 83 1-3 cents—that is, at the discount of 2d. in the shilling, to use the English phrase—his profit would be 16 1-3 cents, less 15 per cent. of the selling price, and he would make 3 2-3 cents, or 5 per cent. of his original investment of 66 2-3 cents.

This calculation is based on the figures yielding the largest possible profit to the bookseller. In reality the discount granted him often ranges as low as 5 per cent., and very seldom reaches the altitude of 33 per cent., but, granting that the profit on every dollar book were 3 2-3 cents, how many would it be necessary for a salesman to sell in an hour in order to pay his salary of at least $2.50 a day?

In truth, the retail sale of new books under present conditions would be impossible but for the demand for imported books, fine limited editions, books on which there is no discount, books in foreign languages, and sets of books. "Credit is dead; Trust killed him," said the signs of the old-time inn keepers. Likewise "Bookselling is dead; Discount killed him," is an epitaph which may yet confront the world of books.

Scott and American Critics of Him.

"If the facts do not agree with the theory," said a student in presenting his belief, "so much the worse for the facts," thus proving himself a consistent and loyal logician, charmingly frank. If Prof. Brander Matthews and Mr. Howells would not so persistently overlook the fact of Scott's popularity, their interesting theory might be heard with greater forbearance; or, if they would boldly come out with a positive declaration, "So much the worse for that popularity," we might read the literary judgments of these brave fellows with more composure.

Prof. Matthews, in his Forum article on "The Historical Novel," does, indeed, speak with patronizing condescension of the "immense vogue" of Scott, and adds: "It is a proof of Scott's genius that he came so near success, but failure was inevitable." As can be imagined, this failure was artistic—failure as a historian. The article is interesting, and it is wise; but it looks a little askance at the fact of Scott's great popularity, as though its writer would not rather see that fact; the whistling sounds mightily like that of the small boy passing the graveyard. Prof. Matthews may convince his readers that Scott was a poor historical novelist, but this magazine and its article all the same will be tossed aside for the dust to gather upon, volumes were "Ivanhoe," "Guy Mannering," and "The Bride of Lammermoor," them while thousands read once more the romantic story of "Ivanhoe."

Curiously, the August Bulletin of the Providence Public Library, which appeared almost coincidently with Prof. Matthews's article, was devoted to the popularity of Scott. Providence is not literary America, but it is a representative of it. The Bulletin says of the few books taken out of this library more than 350 times during the first ten years of the library's existence, four were Scott's. The book taken out the greatest number of times was "Kenilworth"—625 times—while the three other "A part of the explanation of this permanence and universality of his fame," says the editor of the Bulletin, "will, perhaps, be found in the fact that so much in his writings—both prose and poetry—appeals to young readers. Youth is immortal, and Scott's body of literary work has the charm of eternal youth. Moreover, he was born a poet and cannot escape the poet's touch, the poet's insight, and the poet's inspiration and inevitableness, even in his prose novels." This explanation is worth thinking about, and, perhaps, will make as good an answer as could be returned to these too-wise critics who would have none of Scott in our private libraries and in our hearts.

Scott made a mistake, according to Prof. Matthews, in attempting the impossible in endeavoring to "thrust himself backward into the past and shed his share of the accumulations of the ages, of all the myriad accretions of thought and sentiment and knowledge stored up in the centuries that lie between him and the time he is trying to treat. Of necessity, he puts into his picture of days gone by more or less of the days in which he is living," and so he fully deserves the oblivion which, the able contributor to the Forum assures us, is—if one may say so—awaiting him in the future.

But what does it matter, it is pertinent to ask, if Scott did fail in trying to do what no man can do? Did he not leave to us a very splendid canvas; is not his large stage gloriously filled with those picturesque knights and squires and dames which youth must ever love? Are there not stirring events and deathless passions in a fittingly romantic setting, and if the "big bow-wow style," as Scott himself described it, characterizes his novels, do not the impulses of humanity's large-heartedness throb through them, and in swift sequence of geniality and earnestness, tenderness, and bluster, make them real?

The realists, too, often fail through lack of the poetic instinct which plays a repressed but important part in our make-up. In the childhood of civilization we all are poets. The only literature we know is that of verse. Our very talk is poetic. Through the long course of succeeding centuries we each have so little time to live that we never quite outgrow the poetry that is born in us, that poetry of humanity's youth. It is clever to conceive of an intellectual literary ideal of prosy, unadorned realism; but would it be true, can it be realistic, since we must in our very natures look at the real world with eyes of tenderness, searching out and dwelling lovingly on the romantic and picturesque? A company of marble statues, could they read, might find no pleasure in Scott; but the hearts of most men and women beat responsively to the unaffected genuineness of Scott's humanity, to his romanticism, and his poetic touch.

Prof. Matthews and Mr. Howells have woven a pretty theory; but it must stand on its own legs as nothing but a pretty theory.

Artistic Caricature.

In Godey's Magazine for September Mr. V. Robard writes an appreciative notice of Mr. T. S. Sullivant's work as a caricaturist. It is as an artist in Life that Mr. Sullivant's sketches have been mainly observed. The talent of the man is unquestionable. With an even broader scope than Tenniel, Mr. Sullivant is the Englishman's rival. Between Mr. Sullivant and Leech we fail to see any resemblance, for Leech was great on his own ground, but that ground was a restricted one.

Take, for instance, Mr. Sullivant's "The Challenge," where the centaurs face the puny modern polo player, mounted on his little pony. Look at the heads of the challengers, with their horse bodies, and see combined there the brutal athletic type, which savors of the prognathous-jawed primitive animal. In an entirely different vein is a sketch entitled "In Chicago," one of the most amusing studies of hats, and how men carry them. Perhaps the strongest point in Mr. Sullivant's work is his versatility, for he dares handle the antique, and so cleverly that he might illustrate for us Æsop as this has never been done before.

This talent for artistic caricature has many examples to-day in the United States, but most unfortunately in the yellow journalism there is a riot of pictures, supposably funny. These, for the major part, are the veriest trash. Thousands of them are produced every week, in which coarseness is the predominating characteristic. The misfortune of this is that it causes a want of discrimination on the part of the public. The difference between good work and bad, readers of these journals know nothing at all about. If the text of these papers lowers public morals, equally do their wretched pictures vitiate the perceptive powers of those who scan them. Satiety will come some day, for the reign of what is bad never can be lasting.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's Next Novel.

Mrs. Humphry Ward is writing a new novel, and for this purpose has rented the country house where the action of the story takes place. We can picture her peopling the rooms with her fancy's creations, can see her watching Marcella—or Marcella's successor—passing through the dimly lighted halls, delving in the great library, or from an oriel window viewing the landscape dotted with the happy homes of independent labor—thanks to Marcella's self. Or, again, while the book is young we may see, with Mrs. Ward's eyes, how the new heroine flits like phantom through the real side door on errands of mingled mercy and socialistic sedition.

No doubt the author can herself personate the characters when need be and satisfy the demands of realism by learning, through practice, how many bounds should take her heroine from the dinner table, where she has been educating youthful M. P.'s, to the terrace, where she can address a delegation of starving miners who have pursued the heartless owner of the mines to her well-laden board. The author can personally discover whether it would be possible for the heroine to look over the banisters late at night and lovingly behold her husband at his desk; whether, when she walks in the garden with young Highhopes, her "beautiful, pale" face or his manly form is to be strongly silhouetted against the evening sky.

There is only regret that Mrs. Ward's ever-popular novels should have so much more discussion in them than action, since, for purposes of talking, the scene might be laid anywhere; the talented writer could perhaps write as well in her study. The worst of it is that this plan holds out no promise of greater action in the forthcoming novel. There is likely to be a dearth of very exciting incident when the scene is laid in the house in which the woman who describes it is living. We must credit even a new woman of very courageous intellect with that much femininity.

But this perhaps is well enough, for Mrs. Ward's name on the title page of a novel that was sensational would mislead and disappoint numberless readers. We should at least have praise for her enterprise in renting for personal use the house that will belong to the story.

Beckford and His Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me who was Beckford and what was the book he wrote called 'Vathek'? I am unable to find the book in the stores where I usually purchase books. It seems to be out of print.

READER.

New York, Sept. 20, 1897.

[William Beckford was an Englishman born in 1759 and died in 1844. His father, also William Beckford, was once Lord Mayor of London and a man of large means, hence Byron's allusion to the author of "Vathek" as "England's wealthiest son."

"Vathek" is an Oriental romance and was written in French. An English translation, not by the author, was published in 1784 and is now known where the original is forgotten. Beckford wrote several other books, none of which in any sense rivaled "Vathek" in popularity.

Beckford had other celebrity in his time which was not literary. At Fonthill, in Wiltshire, he began the erection of a lordly home on which over a million dollars had been expended when the lofty towers crumbled to the ground of their own weight.

Almost any of the large book stores of this city would take an order from you for a second-hand copy of "Vathek." It is not scarce.—Ed.]

Forever and a Day.

I.

I little know or care
If the blackbird on the bough
Is filling all the air
With his soft crescendo now;
For she is gone away,
And when she went she took
The springtime in her look,
The peachblow on her cheek,
The laughter from the brook,
The blue from out the May—
And what she calls a week
Is forever and a day!

—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH in The Atlantic for October, (Anniversary Number.)

Boston Literary Topics.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—"All indications point to a heavy output of books this Winter," remarked a veteran book reviewer this week, and the activity already to be observed among the publishers certainly seems to support his prophecy. The separate houses have out their earliest announcements, and among them are books by several favorite authors.

The Atlantic Monthly is especially jubilant. On Sept. 20 appeared its October number, marking the fortieth anniversary of that magazine. In a very early number following this The Atlantic will begin a brace of serial novels by two highly successful authors, "Caleb West," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, and "Penelope's Progress," by F. Hopkinson Smith. The one will deal with phases of British life; the other will reveal Mr. Smith's piquant outlook upon special features which invite his fancy.

From the pen of another man, resident here, there will soon come forth a new volume. This author is James Jeffrey Roche, the long-time journalistic collaborateur of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. Mr. Roche is already well known as the author of several successful volumes, namely, "The Life of John Boyle O'Reilly," "The Story of the Filibusters," brought out a couple of years

ago by Fisher Unwin of London in The Story of Adventure Series; a volume of ballad poetry, issued a year or so ago by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and many scattered fragments in vers de société form. Mr. Roche is one of the witty contributors to Life, and is known as a local wit and a prominent member of Boston's literary clubs. His new volume will bear the humorous title, "Her Majesty the King," and will deal with the life of the harem. It is said by those who have seen the manuscript to be rich in wit and spice. It is to be brought out by Stone & Kimball of Chicago. A leading feature of the book will be its illustrations from the talented pencil of Oliver Herford. Mr. Oliver Herford is the son of the Rev. Brook Herford of England, who ministered for many years over one of the leading Unitarian churches of Boston. It is thought by many that young Herford will prove even more talented as an artist than his father has been as a preacher, which is saying a good deal. Many look forward with interest to the appearance of this new volume.

Besides the newest announcements from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., it is whispered that Mrs. Margaret Deland is likely to send out a new book through that house ere the season is over. It is known that she is at work on a new story, but what is to be its name or motive she has not yet disclosed. Mrs. Deland has touched some unhackneyed themes and handled those she has touched successfully. She has also received from her friends many suggestions urging her to take up others from the mass of contemporary life still undealt with. Let us hope she will do so. Having been well favored with a welcome hearing from the public, she is in the right position to make new ventures.

Among the books announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., besides those already referred to, are "Poems Now First Collected," by that ever-welcome author, Edmund Clarence Stedman; "Gondola Days," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Story of Jesus," by Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, a work of interpretative insight; and "King Arthur and the Table Round," translated from the French of Chretien de Troyes by William Wells Newell. This is a first translation of an unfamiliar version (to English readers) of a theme of perennial interest to lovers of poetic lore. Among the weightier works are "An Evolutionist's Theology," by Lyman Abbott; "Colonial Mobile," by Peter J. Hamilton; "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," by Percival Lowell; "The Emerson-Sterling Letters," a correspondence between the Concord sage and John Sterling, and several publications of note.

Among the stories are "Aaron in the Wildwoods," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Diana Victrix," by Florence Converse, a story of Southern life.

Roberts Brothers have announced an extended list, but it is doubtful if they will publish anything this year which will bring them better luck than has attended Lilian Whiting's "World Beautiful," the first volume of which was brought out last year and the second volume this year. The writer had it from the publishers this week that the first volume has already passed its twenty-third edition, and the second volume is keeping fairly equal pace with it. A third volume, by the same author, called "After Her Death," and purporting to deal with certain experiences which Miss Whiting has had with the late Miss Kate Field, for many years the close friend of the former, since the latter lady's death, was only brought out this Summer, and is already in its fifth edition.

The experience of these little books is really worth mentioning, not because of their exceptional merit, although the matter for its kind and intention is well handled, but because they prove the hunger of the public (in this so often falsely dubbed materialistic age) for things that are not material or physical, and only just barely mundane at all.

Setting aside the psychic experiences in "After Her Death," regarding which every one has more or less curiosity, and only a few, perhaps, really indorse, the success of the earlier volumes is well worth considering. "The World Beautiful" puts into a light, catchy form and graceful diction the spiritual substance of the higher optimistic philosophy of living which just now engages the minds of many earnest thinkers and spiritual workers. It is in essence the modern renaissance of Christianity stripped of old dogmas and reduced to the pure current of sublimated love—the altruistic love of all, the law of life, the law through which Christ worked His miracles, the law through which its modern disciples proclaim we can all drive sin-suffering sickness out of even this earthly life. Upon this foundation has Miss Whiting fashioned a series of essays dealing with all the little social exigencies and minor ethics of daily life. Their spirit just jingles the music of the eternal verities while their substance is not beyond the comprehension of any one.

It may be worth while to say that this very successful little bundle of essays would in all probability have never seen the light had not their author had the good luck to have a little half moribund Boston Sunday paper fall into her hands to edit for awhile. Past experience or an inspiration prompted her to start a column of "World Beautiful" matter for each Sunday. Time proved she had gauged her public aright. The paper was sold, and the purchaser desired to edit it himself, but his business sense showed him that the "World Beautiful" had created its clientele; so it stood the change, and grew to warrant its creator to try its fortunes in book form. But again the people were found to be in advance of their managers, for the manuscript went a-begging for a time before it found a man with sufficient vision to see anything in it. The man was Mr. Hardy of Roberts Brothers, and the result has sustained his prescience. The sequel makes one wonder whether even the great dailies might not find a corner devoted to the spiritual things of life pay, and would it not be a comely contrast set against the daily tragedies and horrors?

Yes; Boston is brisk, very brisk, in bookmaking just now, so much so that what the other half dozen houses are doing must remain untouched till another letter can speak of it. But though the publishers are busy, the literary clubs have not yet opened their doors. The Papyrus, by the way, the most distinctly literary of Boston clubs, has as yet no special doors of its own to open. Its meetings are still held at one or other of the hotels, and its banquets at the old Revere House. Boston's other more noted club of brain workers, the St. Botolph, is less distinctly literary and far less bohemian. The men who have stood at its head are sufficient guarantee for the latter. Its first President was Francis Parkman, its second was the lamented Gen. Francis A. Walker, while its present head is our Governor, Roger A. Wolcott. The St. Botolph is often the select shrine for the first unveiling of the best work put forth by noted artists, native or foreign. Sometimes, indeed, it is the medium through which a first sight of a choice foreign work is obtained.

Washington's Boston is almost as extinct as Shakespeare's London, and very few living are competent to testify as to the accuracy of two curious pictures to be published in The New England Magazine for November. They represent Winter and Summer Streets, as they were in the days when the two extremes of Boston society, according to Dr. Holmes in The Hot Season, were bounded by Brattle Street and Temple Place, and they accompany a paper describing the Quincy family mansion, which once stood on the corner of Washington and Winter Streets. Another paper will describe a town selected by Dr. Hale as typically American. An English traveler was boasting himself that he knew the United States, mentioning as proofs his visits to the large cities. "Yes," said Col. Ingham quietly, "but if you want really to know us Americans, you must go where you can see us at home by ourselves. Go to Keene, N. H." Mr. Booker T. Washington will contribute a paper on Tuskegee Institute, and the Rev. A. D. Mayo will discuss the question, "How Shall the Colored Youth Be Educated?"

"The Young Puritans of Old Hadley," by Miss Mary P. Wells Smith, is the first volume of a new series to be entitled "The Young Puritan Series." The small personages are rather mischievous for the bearers of intensely Scriptural names, but was it not chiefly small children who devised the jests and hoaxes that ended in the witchcraft tragedy? The publishers of this book, Messrs. Roberts Brothers, announce another story of children, "The Little Red School House," by Miss Evelyn Raymond, the author of "The Little Lady of the Horse." The booksellers are wondering whether the title will be more efficacious to attract A. P. A. buyers or to repel Roman Catholics. It is one of the petty ironies of life that this innocent phrase, used in "Two Coronets" by Miss Mary Agnes Tincker, an American convert to the Catholic faith, should have become a watchword with its enemies, and the cause of riot and of "manslaughter," to use the East Boston synonym for murder. There is nothing controversial in the new story. A third book for girls is "Nan in the City," a story of a Pratt Institute student, by Mrs. Myra Clark Hamlin. "Nan" is the heroine of "Nan at Chicopee," published last year.

In two things Prof. John Fiske refuses to believe; the early Welsh migration to America, and what he calls the Bacon-Shakespeare nonsense, and he will review the latter topic in the November Atlantic Monthly under the head, "A Forty Years' Folly." The article appears none too soon, for Mr. Donnelly's followers are far more aggressive than Miss Bacon's ever were and are as helpless to exclude the question from their writings on any conceivable subject, as Mr. Dick was powerless to exclude Charles I. from the Memorial. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie will review the biography of Tennyson, Mr. Frederick Burk will continue his educational papers with "The Supply and Training of Teachers," and there will be short stories by Mr. Henry B. Fuller and Miss Madeline Yale Wynne. Mr. E. L. Godkin will write on "Peculiarities of the American Municipal Problem," referring to the cheerful and happy present arrangement under which the farms control the streets and the haystacks promulgate conditions under which hospitality may be dispensed in the cities.

Niagara in Requisition for Literature.

There is a great deal of nonsense written just now about the popular author. For instance, somebody says that in order that machinery may keep up with Mr. S. R. Crockett's rapidity and strength he has had made specially for his own use two typewriters, the inference being that he smashes the ordinary ones. We will probably hear before long of a colony of authors who will settle in proximity to Niagara Falls, so as to take advantage of the 100,000,000 horse power engendered there—applied, of course, to their typewriters.

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will be sent to any address one year for $1, (the regular news pages of Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES included).

Books for School Libraries.

A LIST OF TWO HUNDRED ISSUED AS SUGGESTIONS BY A SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Henry Sabin, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Iowa, has sent out a list of 200 books suitable for school libraries. In Iowa, what may be called the library movement has been uncommonly active. Probably in no other Western State have greater signs of it been seen. Below we give this Iowa list.

It should be understood that Mr. Sabin does not represent the list as comprising "any large part of the many works suitable for school libraries." An attempt merely has been made "to assist in making a wise and varied selection from good books." Obviously, the list may be accepted, however, as the result of care and experience. While many desirable books may have been overlooked, those which are here given represent, as far as they go, the best of those that were under consideration. The list has been arranged with some regard for the ages of readers, the youngest minds being considered in the first books, and advancing gradually to the oldest at the end:

1. HEART OF OAK BOOKS, (first book.) Norton. D. C. Heath & Co.
2. STORIES FOR CHILDREN. Lane. American Book Company.
3. BOW-WOW AND MEW-MEW. Craik. Maynard, Merrill & Co.
4. VERSE AND PROSE FOR CHILDREN. Scudder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
5. CATS AND DOGS AND OTHER FRIENDS. Johonnot. American Book Company.
6. PLAYDAYS. Jewett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
7. CAT-TAILS AND OTHER TALES. Howliston. A. Flanagan.
8. FABLES AND FOLK STORIES. Scudder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
9. OPEN SESAME, (Volume I.) Bellamy. Ginn & Co.
10. AESOP'S FABLES. Stickney. Ginn & Co.
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14. CHILDREN'S BOOK. Scudder. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
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The Daudets on Imagination.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A conversation between Alphonse Daudet and his son Léon on the subject of imagination cannot fail to interest all who have appreciated the brilliant work of both these writers. Of the two I should be disposed to think that the elder Daudet has a greater power of distinct imagination, combined with extraordinary genius of observation. His imagination is more physical in its manifestations, while that of the younger Daudet is more psychological. The dialogue, which appears in a monthly magazine, and may be looked on as the joint work of father and son, tends to bear out this theory.

The elder Daudet begins in a tone of slight irony: "So you have a theory on imagination? Be careful; a theory is a heavy load to bear, terrible even. Once inside your theory, you can never get out of it. One seeks to bend facts and deform them to the measure of that strange and inconvenient trunk."

To which Léon Daudet replies: "But, father, without a theory one cannot have clear views. Facts place themselves side by side, like children's toys. The world makes no progress. Without general ideas our most acute sensations and most delicate sentiments are limited to the animal domain."

But Alphonse insists with some excitement: "I tell you for my part that most often general ideas dupe us, and that a good fact, well observed by clear eyes, is just as vast, just as troubling, just as fruitful as any kind of hypothesis. Of course I do not suggest that you should shut yourself up in the note or the notation and remain a mere observer, a gentleman with nosenippers or an eyeglass, a diminishing glass of one kind or another; but look at Darwin, look at Claude Bernard—true, solid friends of the real; it is their way that I admire, their method which attracts me."

Léon—They have constructed hypotheses.

Alphonse—Doubtless, but not after the manner of the metaphysicians. They have observed first this and then that. They relate it to you ingenuously, with a strong dose of the picturesque, like the poets that they are. And they leave the obscure efforts of generalization to take place in the reader's mind.

Whereupon Léon proceeds to explain that he has formed his theory of imagination on a study of Shakespeare and Balzac. Both father and son are enthusiastic admirers of these two great men, whose works they know by heart, and between whose minds there exist all sorts of subterranean analogies. They treated the same subjects—King Lear, Le Père Goriot, Shylock, Le Père Grandet—and, as Léon points out, the plot of the "Chouans" is the same as that of "Romeo and Juliet"—the love between two beings blasted by the hatred between families or races, Montagu and the Whites, Capulet and the Blues—Montauran, Romeo, and Mlle. de Verneuil, Juliet—and the odor of voluptuousness and death which perfumes the lovers of Verona perfumes also the lovers of Fougères during their tragical nuptial night.

"The 'Chouans,'" replies Alphonse, "is one of my favorite books. It amuses me to think that you should have inherited that taste. What I admire the most in Balzac is his faculty of dialogue, his ability to place in the mouth of each of his characters the exact fitting word—what I call 'la dominante'—the word which opens up and illuminates a temperament."

"And Balzac," comments Léon, "has always been a failure on the stage."

"It seems," says his father, "that his imagination was too strong, too representative, for the footlights, the paint, the monologues—all the hypocritical make-up of the stage."

Léon returns to the development of his theory, and hazards the belief that Balzac was a man in whom, as it were, all other men dwelt.

To which Alphonse agrees. "That's it! Or, at least, he lived these lives over again. Talent is an intensity of life. Balzac and Shakespeare had in them a multitude of exasperated lives which they used up in their works."

Encouraged by this concession, Léon dives into details. There is a sublime faculty which philosophers have too much neglected, and it is, in his opinion, the key to nature. "This is the faculty of intuition, or, in an etymological sense, hypocrisy, the desire to enter into another's skin, to wear his mask, to submit one's self to the passions which torment him."

"The desire to approach nearer to other beings, to assimilate their habits of mind and their opinions, is as violent as the contradictory desire to resist them," objects his father.

"This faculty of hypocrisy," continues the son, "is frequent enough, then, among human beings, but with men of genius it is developed to the state of paroxysm and constitutes their greatest beauty, their supreme gift. Through it Shakespeare is Shylock, and Balzac Grandet or Gobseck. Shakespeare becomes Rosalind, Desdemona, Miranda, then Caliban, Richard III., Macbeth, and Balzac is successively Mme. de Manfrigneuse, Mme. d'Esparre, the Princesse de Cadignan, then Hulot, Philippe Brideau, and de Marsay. It is certain that Shakespeare and Balzac did more than observe the men around them and reconstruct life in accordance with their observations. They metamorphosed themselves into a multitude of characters and temperaments, of which the forms were contained within them. Their works are two series of 'metempsychoses.' That is why they amaze us so, and their dialogues are illuminated by so intense a light of truth that their smallest personages have the reflection of it on their faces."

This reminds Alphonse Daudet of an anecdote of Balzac, who was asked by Reymond Brucker, the little-known and mystical, but very eloquent author of "Le Chas de l'Aiguille," "My good Balzac, where do you observe your heroines and heroes?" To which Balzac replied: "But, my friend, how can you expect me to find time to observe when I have hardly the time to write?" which proves that the mechanism indicated by Léon was known to Balzac himself. And Alphonse adds with a laugh that when the association of ideas, in the language of the pedants, is rich, it is called imagination. This theory of imagination would not displease him at all. When he sits down in the morning at his writing table and finds in his portfolio his characters arranged in a circle, and waiting for the life which he is about to inspire each of them with, he feels just like that magician, or, if you like, that hypocrite who enters into temperaments and characters and evokes sentiments and sensation with the sparks of memory.

"And are there not moments," his son inquires, "when your illusion is absolutely complete, when, like the actor who is carried away and transfigured by his rôle, you enter so profoundly into the flesh of one of your children born of romance that you almost forget your responsibility?"

"That is rare," replies Alphonse Daudet, "but it happens. And it is very possible that with certain privileged writers the phenomenon is habitual. It was Balzac, I think, who answered some one who was reproaching him for his melancholy, 'I am sad; I am sad because I have just killed Vautrin.'"

M. Léon Daudet having cantered off into further philosophical disquisition, his father remarks: "What you say explains to me the little interest that I take in philosophy. Do what I can, pure reason makes me yawn, and the formulas of Spinoza have always produced upon me the impression of a museum of skeletons."

"Because," says his son, "you are a complete 'sensitive,' consciously and sincerely," and then his father evokes this charming reminiscence of one of the most lovely sensations he had ever had: "I was crossing, one very hot day, the Place de la Concorde, which was shining and resounding as if it were paved with copper, when a water cart passed. In the thin rain of freshness which it was losing, vaporizing from a narrow, luminous sheaf, a little butterfly frolicked and danced. It frolicked and danced with fever, passion, and a skill behind its douche, the image of which entering my soul at an unaccustomed depth, troubled me as if it were the symbol of all intoxications, all ardors, of their subtlety and ephemeral sagacity. Under that implacable sky I perceived in a flash, almost painful by reason of its intensity, a multitude of impressions, some melancholy, others joyous, of which I should have a difficulty in remembering the series, but which trouble me still when a too ardent sun reminds me once again of the water cart and the butterfly."

Space does not permit me to follow the Daudets through all the phases of this conversation on the nature of imagination. The younger Daudet shows himself to be a subtle dialectician, and his theory has the merit of being ingenious and well thought out. Leaving the unabstruse side of the question, the two indulge in a series of criticisms, with which most people will agree, on the various latter-day developments of imaginative literature in France. Alphonse Daudet, in particular, illustrates his arguments with many precious reminiscences of recent movements—the rise of naturalism with Flaubert, Zola, de Goncourt, and himself as its leading spirits, and the hostile criticisms with which it was greeted, but which did not prevent "L'Assommoir" and "Germinie Lacerteux" from being chefs d'oeuvres.

"You want to paint reality," said the objectors, "but we know reality too well already. It is what we have around us which every day haunts and constrains us. What we ask from art is precisely to tear us away from the real, to show us other visages, other skies, other countries, than those around us, of whose monotonous contact we are tired." "The reproach is specious," says the master. "It is troubling because it contains an element of truth. Perfectly unjust, if it applies to writers such as Flaubert, Zola, and de Goncourt, it becomes founded if it applies to imbecile scribes and copyists who adapt without talent formulas which they do not understand."

ROWLAND STRONG.

Homer.

Views of Henry Cabot Lodge and Charles Reade—A Coincidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some little time ago Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge published a paper entitled "Certain Accepted Heroes," and it now gives its name to a volume of pleasant historical essays, of which it stands first. It is, briefly summarized, a criticism of the Greek heroes of Homer and a comparison of their alleged valor with the bravery of the Nibelungs and of the North American Indians, and it leaves none of them either courageous or civilized. The point against the hero arrayed, like Achilles, in impenetrable armor has already been made by Mr. Lang in a clever fairy tale for children, although with no reference to Achilles, but the substance of Mr. Lodge's entire paper may be found in the first section of the late Charles Reade's "Bible Characters," appearing there, it should be observed, only as a collateral proof of Reade's main argument, that the characters in Scripture are literary marvels.

Mr. Lodge objects to Achilles and Ulysses because they fall below modern standards of morality and bravery. Reade, without quarreling with Homer for not conforming to the standards of other times and other races, in fact, with not being at the same moment Homer and another, showed that his strength lay in his descriptive and narrative powers and in the melody of his verse, his characters being ephemeral creatures compared to those of Scripture.

The book was published in 1887 by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, Mr. Lodge's own publishers, and attracted some attention, although less than it should have, for its title repelled novel readers, and its author's name repelled the average Bible reader, but it made Nanoah, Nehemiah, David, and St. Paul more real to many a Christian; and its argument in favor of accepting the story of Jonah literally is a gallant piece of reasoning. It is unnecessary for Mr. Lodge to say that he has never seen it. Both his honesty and his ability are above suspicion, but he has happened to make Reade's side issue his main argument, and his readers may like to compare the elder author with him. After paying his respects to the Aeneid, Mr. Reade said:

"The less polished but mightier Homer has achieved the highest feat of genius; he has made puny things grand and fertilized pebbles. He has bewitched even scholars into thinking his Greeks wiser and braver than the Trojans; whereas, if you can shut your ears to his music, his Greeks were barbarians besieging a civilized city for a motive and in a manner incompatible with one ray of civilization. The motive: from the first dawn of civilization no country with independent states ever got those states to unite in leaving home and besieging a distant city to recover the person of a solitary adulteress."

Had this book been published during Mr. Reade's life, he would probably have been obliged to contest this point with the Irish. The "Princes" who joined to bring Blanid back to her husband would have been declared to be of as much consequence as the Grecian "States," and as for civilization, it is understood from Irish historians that Ireland has been civilized ever since Eden days. Blanid, the real Blanid, if further coincidence be needed, was as old as Helen was ever calculated to be by any German prose monger. Mr. Reade further says:

"The first dawn of civilization showed men that cities placed like Troy can always be taken by one of two ways, blockade or assault, but Homer's Zulus had neither the sense to blockade that civilized city and starve it out, nor the invention to make ladders, covered ways, and battering rams, nor the courage to scale walls, nor even to burn or break through a miserable gate. The civilized Trojans had a silver currency, the Tyrian shekel, called by scholars with Homer on the brain the Homeric shekel. Homer never mentions it, never saw it. The uncivilized Greeks had no currency but bullocks; no trade but exchange of commodities. The attack and defense of Troy were of a piece with the two currencies; the civilized Orientals, with a silver currency, barred out the Zulus, with a bullock currency and calves' brains, like a pack of schoolboys, and showed their contempt of them by coming out and attacking them in the open with their inferior numbers. Yet the genius of Homer could dazzle men's eyes, and bewitch their ears, and confound their judgments, and sing black white. So behold the barbarians gilt forever, and the civilized people smirched. Carent quia vate sacro.

"But turn from the glories of the wondrous tale this magician has built on a sorry subject—fitter for satire than epic—to his characters, and he is no longer supreme.

"To be sure, he does not [like Virgil] dose us with monotonies, abstractions, layfigures; fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum; he discriminates the brute courage of Ajax and the airy valor of Tydides, the wisdom of Nestor, and the astuteness of Ulysses, but his gods and goddesses! Mere human animals; blue blood for red, and there ends his puerile invention in things divine. His leading heroes are characters, but not on a par with his descriptions, his narrative, and his music. They are the one ephemeral element in an immortal song. Achilles, with his unsoldier-like egotism, his impenetrable armor, his Zulu cruelty to his helpless foe, and his antique, tender friendship is a brave Greek of the day, but he is not for all time; two-thirds of him no modern soldier would deign to copy.

"The twenty-four books devoted by so great a poet to Ulysses have not engraved the 'much enduring man' on the Western heart. In short, the leading heroes of Homer's epics are immortal in our libraries, but dead in our lives."—Bible Characters, p. 2, et seq.)

Between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Reade one is tempted to evolve a theory that the seven, or ten, cities which contended for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer dead were seven, or ten, pretenders, and that the real Homer was a Trojan who told the truth, throwing in an adulatory phrase here and there to please the Greeks, and trusted to posterity to perceive which was the greater and braver, Trojan or Grecian. This would explain the insistent adjectives emphasizing the care with which the Greeks protected their precious skins; the long descriptions of special pieces of armor and special weapons; the employment of the Myrmidons, the unscrupulous falsehood of Ulysses—in short, all the ugly traits in all the Grecian heroes. Unfortunately, it would be necessary to suppose that the imported bard inoculated the Greek dramatists with the poison of his Trojan subtlety, for the Odysseus and Pyrrhus, the Aias and Achilles of Sophocles are no braver, no more truthful, no less careful to have irresistible weapons than Homer's own heroes. Moreover, it is impossible that this theory should be new, for everything possible to be said of Homer has been said already, and it is not advanced as new, but only as a way of escape from Mr. Lodge and Charles Reade.

G. H.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1897.

Libraries in This State.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL STATISTICS ABOUT THEM.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—There are 806 libraries in New York State, of 300 volumes or more, a gain of 84 over 1895. Six of these were founded prior to 1800, as follows: Columbia University Library, with 223,000 volumes, in 1754; New York Society Library, with 100,000 volumes, in 1754; Montgomery Union School Library, with 800 volumes, in 1787; Canandaigua Academy Library, with 1,649 volumes, in [illegible] Lansingburg Academy Library, with [illegible] volumes, in 1796, and New York Hospital Library, with 26,000 volumes, in 1796. Of the other libraries now in existence 86 were founded within the half century ended with 1849, and in the following four decades the number for each decade was 52, 88, 86, and 122, respectively, while 205 are reported for the six and a half years ended July 1, 1896.

The New York Society Library reports that its charter was given by King George III. of England in 1772. King's College, now Columbia University, was chartered by the King in 1754, but Columbia Library, not holding an independent charter, is classed as belonging to a university institution.

In the report for 1896 of the University of the State of New York it is shown that of 32 libraries chartered by the Legislature, four are now in the university. Of 39 libraries incorporated under general laws, 17 are in the unversity; 90 libraries hold Regents' charters, 502 belong to as many teaching institutions in the university, and 75 others belong to institutions not in the university—such as schools, clubs, hospitals, and Christian associations—and 69 reporting libraries are neither charterd nor under the care of any chartered bodies.

There is an increase over the reports of 1895 of 98 libraries in the university. Ten of these are public district libraries, three are public libraries, and nine are membership libraries. There is a gain of 68 in the item of university libraries in the care of school authorities. The number of reporting libraries not in the university is smaller than in the previous year by 15.

The number of libraries supported by taxation has increased from 337 to 421, and of those receiving State aid from 407 to 496, indicating a growing sense of public obligation to maintain public libraries.

The number of free lending libraries in the university has advanced from 250 to 302, while outside the university it fell from 59 to 49, showing a total increase from 309 to 351, a gain much larger than that of the previous year.

Grouping by themselves the free lending libraries having 1,000 volumes or more, we find their number increased from 181 to 190. There were 114,851 books added during the year, and their total circulation has increased from 3,012,000 to 3,775,787 volumes.

Seventy reference libraries of like size have added 104,255 volumes and 50 college libraries have added 63,188 volumes. There are now 1,905,642 books in the free refer-

ence libraries, and 1,072,303 in the college libraries.

There were 90,342 volumes given to the libraries of the State and 206,156 were bought, showing a total addition of 296,498, as compared with 258,741 in 1895. The total number of volumes reported is 4,647,661, of which 1,313,299, or a little more than one-fourth, are in the free lending libraries. The total circulation of the year 1896 was 5,008,402 volumes, an increase of 851,658 over 1895. The increase for two previous years was 500,000 a year. The following gives the comparative growth of libraries, adding 1,000 volumes or more arranged by the size of the addition:

NAME OF LIBRARY.	Volumes. Added.	Total.
New York, Columbia College	20,580	223,000
New York, New York Public	15,594	367,808
Albany, New York State	14,570	223,547
Ithaca, Cornell University	13,578	186,683
New York, N. Y. Free Circ'ing	11,201	90,446
New York, Aguilar Free	6,978	35,466
New York, N. Y. University	6,769	32,958
New York, Mercantile	6,348	253,783
New York, Gen. Soc. of Mech. & Tradesmen	5,137	106,440
Long Island City Public	5,000	5,000
Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free	4,788	60,023
Buffalo	4,378	80,084
Syracuse Central	4,370	28,000
Brooklyn	4,233	124,299
New York, New York Society	3,956	100,000
Schenectady Free Public	3,905	3,905
N. Y. Ass'n of Bar of City of New York	3,826	50,154
Herkimer Free Library	3,619	4,619
B'klyn, Union for Chris'n Work	3,584	34,615
Rochester, Central	3,557	29,090
Utica, Public	3,057	21,187
B'klyn, Long I. Hist. Society	3,042	57,042
Jamestown, James Prendergast	2,523	12,567
Rochester, Reynolds	2,514	33,451
New York, Cathedral	2,438	20,032
Annandale, St. Stephen's College	2,250	12,250
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. Mil. Academy	2,203	5,278
N. Y., College of St. Fr. Xavier	2,050	28,000
Round Lake Institute	2,025	2,025
Poughkeepsie, Vassar	1,984	24,132
N. Y., Amer. Mus. N. History	1,833	31,064
New York, N. Y. Law Institute	1,737	45,038
Syracuse University	1,643	39,508
New York, Y. W. C. A.	1,510	24,407
Newburg Free	1,461	21,970
New York, Cooper Union	1,413	33,794
Geneva, Hobart College	1,389	32,806
West Point, Mil. Academy	1,386	39,011
New York, Maimonides Free	1,361	14,893
White Plains Academy	1,330	2,048
Rome, Jervis	1,283	10,577
Fort Hamilton, Free	1,278	3,401
Port Jervis Free	1,258	7,286
Ogdensburg Public	1,241	6,246
Auburn Theological Seminary	1,238	22,912
Gloversville Free	1,205	13,670
New York, Y. M. C. A.	1,166	43,666
Haverstraw, King's Daughters	1,150	1,150
Buffalo, Canisius College	1,100	19,500
B'klyn Law, 2d Jud. District	1,067	18,950
Rochester, University of	1,063	30,793
Little Falls Union School	1,000	4,000
Southampton, Rogers	1,000	1,000
Syracuse Univ. Col. of Medicine	1,000	2,200
Total	201,169	2,756,654

Under the head of special reports these facts are stated:

Seymour Library at Auburn received from Willard E. Case a gift of $25,000 for a new building on condition of making the library free and the annual payment of a generous sum for support by the city.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, has completed a new library building at a cost of $190,000. It is built of brick with stone trimmings. The main building has three stories and covers 70 by 100 feet of ground. The adjoining stack room has five stack floors, each 49 by 53 feet, with a total capacity of 200,000 volumes. The building was opened May 26, 1896.

Fort Hamilton Free Library occupied its new quarters Oct. 1, 1895. The house was bought for $2,200.

At Hobart College, Geneva, the new Demarest Building has been completed and occupied.

Herkimer Free Library received from Judge Robert Earl and his wife the gift of their handsome residence on the main street of the village, fully furnished, for library use, with ample grounds for future enlargement. The property is valued at $35,000. The library was opened with public exercises Jan. 2, 1896.

Mount Vernon Public Library, now in rented rooms, is to have larger quarters in the new High School Building.

In New York, Columbia University is erecting a library in the centre of its group of new buildings on Morningside Heights. The library is the gift of its President, Seth Low, will cost $1,000,000, and have space for 1,200,000 volumes.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has bought the house 226 West Fifty-eighth Street out of the invested Cole legacy and life membership fees, and is constructing for its library a detached fireproof building in the rear with funds given for the purpose by members.

The New York Bar Association has provided greatly enlarged and improved quarters for its library on the upper floors of the new building erected by the association in West Forty-fourth Street.

The New York Law Institute Library in the Post Office Building has had a large room added during the year, doubling its capacity.

Pleasantville Library Association has a new building costing $7,250, including assembly hall and rooms for library, reading room, and social purposes.

At Southampton, the building of the Rogers Memorial Library was opened March 1, 1896. The property is valued at $26,000, and includes an assembly hall.

In Troy, the Young Men's Association has received $100,000 for a fire-proof marble library building now approaching completion to be named the William Howard Hart Memorial Building. It is to contain a $6,000 stained-glass window.

Construction in Art Work.

QUESTIONS PUT TO AUTHORITIES AND THEIR ANSWERS—SAVAGE ART AGAIN—PERSPECTIVE AND HEXAGONY.

In behalf of American art education a card of questions was published under the general heads of "Form" and "Art," among which the following heads were not the least important: "What is Form-Construction? Its Elements and Processes are What? What is Beauty, and What are the Laws of the Beautiful?" This card of questions was submitted to several most prominent representatives of form-study and art in the United States in order to obtain the views of the best American authorities on an educational subject in which the European nations have been ardent competitors to gain supremacy, stimulated by purely commercial considerations. The great question which was to be settled by replies coming from these high sources resolves itself into this: Is form construction a science or is it an art? Inasmuch as each such professional head of our educational elite courteously and cordially responded, this vital question has been fairly answered. Regarding the questions under "Form," a mathematician writes:

"These questions are not of a strictly mathematical character, speaking technically. * * * It would be impossible for me to answer these questions satisfactorily to you or to myself."

After expressing "doubt if some of them admit at all of an answer," he referred them to the departments of philosophy and psychology.

Referring to the questions under "Art," an art director said:

"In my opinion an examination on those questions cannot be made a fair test of a student's art-knowledge."

He had tried the experiment with his normal classes, and the result was pitiful.

The professor of architecture to whom they were referred writes:

"An adequate reply to so comprehensive a series of inquiries is more than any of us have leisure to undertake, and an inadequate response would be equally unsatisfactory to you and to myself."

Dr. William T. Harris, the metaphysician, writes:

"I was much struck with the plan for a series of questions which should teach the pupil how to analyze works of ornament. I should think that a copy of the card ought to be in the hand of each drawing teacher."

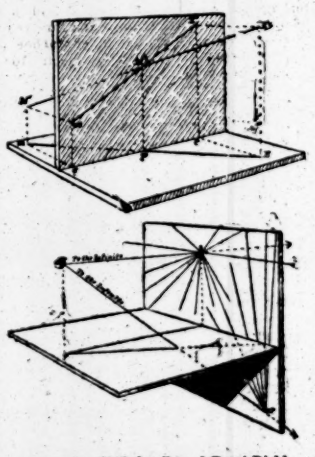
Every educator will agree with Dr. Harris, provided each question be accompanied by a clear, concise, and comprehensive answer, supplemented with practical illustrations wherever possible. The question relating to form construction was purposely left ambiguous in order to leave room for exceptions on the part of experts, because a structural element in nature is a constructive principle in human art and an absolute law unto regular structural beauty. While relatively the same, they differ in that structural elements are self-active; constructive principles are applied reflections of these elements in human art, and thus also they are laws in the realm of structural beauty.

How is it that so apparently simple an art work as a mere detail of savage carving baffles any and all applications of known scientific analytical methods, when any skillful mechanic can take a complex piece of machinery apart and after correcting defective parts put them together again by proper adjustment? Why an artist should in our day be unable to analyze an art work is because form-construction as practiced by a Michael Angelo, a Leonardo da Vinci, an Albrecht Dürer, or a Peter Paul Rubens is entirely left to schools of technology for the benefit of architectural, engineering, and other like scientific students. What would the architects Angelo and Rubens say of architects that can neither draw, model, nor paint the human figure? the sculptor da Vinci of a sculptor that cannot build a bridge or construct a canal? the engineer Dürer of an engineer that cannot ornament a gatepost? These questions carry their answers with them in the single ominous term "art specialist."

It is mooted that one of the empirical physician-surgeons who figure in Hogarth's celebrated cartoon, "Doctors in Consultation," is in the act of representing to his colleagues that the patient had been cupped, bled, and leeched repeatedly, and at short intervals; that his hair had been cropped and shaved twice a day, and inasmuch as cataplasms, teas, and injections had availed but little, despite constant ablution, it became evident that the heroic measure of extracting an eye tooth and two molars had now to be resorted to. If this remedy should also prove ineffective, the case was hopelessly lost to human science.

Ask drawing teachers why they don't teach the primitive method to prepare the way for the derivative, by which the perspective vanishing points for all possible systems of parallels may easily be determined, and they will readily confess that they don't know what you are talking about, having never heard of such a thing.

That the difficulty does not rest with perspective, per se, is clearly shown in the two accompanying illustrations, in which



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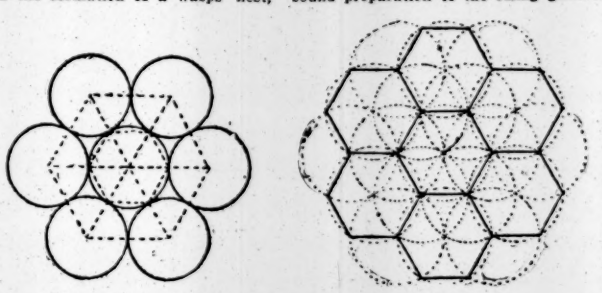
Perspective. All There Is to Primitive and Derivative Methods.

the two general methods are so exhaustively treated that particular operations with them alone remain to be shown. But there is the rub, because these operations depend on a knowledge of constructive principles and their application in form construction, that proceeds on lines of fixed relations which are conditioned by measure progression.

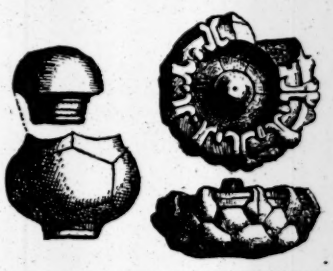
All there is to the primitive and derivative methods of perspective is so simple that any ordinary school child can be led to understand both with the aid of a few practical illustrations. What has here been said of perspective also applies to projections and shades and shadows of structural body forms.

To begin with, perspective is not a science, but it is an optical law by which the physical eye learns to estimate relative magnitudes and their positions in space by feeling measures and form conditions through the adjustment of the conjugate axes of the eyes. If this were not so, a child could not see the difference in size between a cherry held in the hand and a great pumpkin lying in an adjacent room when seen through an open door. A child will reduce the distance between the station point and the picture plane when it approaches a keyhole, in order to enlarge the field of vision. When looking through a hole under a well-boarded fence, the child views things in frog perspective; but should the pictorial interest centre near the fence itself, then by climbing upon it, the child elevates its horizon so as to afford a bird's-eye view. The conscious and precocious applications which the child makes of all that lies back of what teachers vainly strive to teach about perspective conclusively shows that scientific perspective methods must give way to common sense or art methods when dealing with this subject in the classroom.

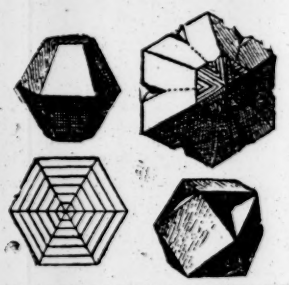
The constructive law, or hexagony, is circle progression by radius chords. This exhibits tangent circle relations that are embodied in the formation of a wasps' nest,



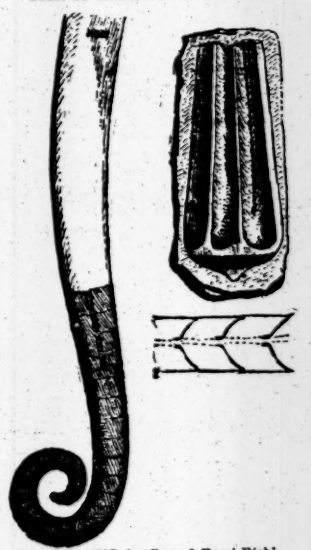
HEXAGONY IN WASP AND BEE CELL-STRUCTURE.



REVOLUTION; OVERLAPPING; INTERRUPTION OF INTERSECTING LINES.



INTERSECTING LINES; RADIATION; INTERPENETRATING BODY FORMS.



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TANGENCY; SPACING; REGULAR AND PROPORTIONAL.

Hexagony or the All Embracing Law of Construction.

while the structural honeycomb exemplifies radius-chord progression pure and simple.

All known constructive facts, known as geometric problems, can be shaken out of a circle net, much as can the ripe seed from a mature poppyhead, but before looking up these facts it is necessary that self-active structural elements should be recognized in natural growth, for which a few examples will furnish an exhaustive key.

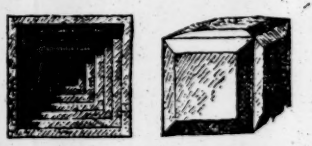
Inasmuch as these elements are interchangeable, or interdependent, it follows that a regular order of enumeration is out of the question; but when considered as constructive principles and structural laws of the beautiful, such classification presents no difficulty.

The structural elements are: Revolution, as in the formation of a heavenly sphere, the corolla of a flower, the eyeball and its iris. Perpendicularity, as "the relation of parallel circles to the axis of a sphere, or the corresponding parts balanced on a median line in the bone structure of higher animals culminating in the "human form divine." Parallelism, implied by perpendicularity, which pervades all regular structural forms. Radiation, as exhibited by ray systems of crystal forms; roots, branches, leaves, flowers, veins, arteries, and radiating convolutions in shell formation, the screw palm, and the like. Intersection, as exhibited by circle boundaries and concurrent rays in circle progression by points or by edges, as in face limitations of interpenetrating crystal clusters, the branch with limb and stem, the finger nail with the flesh, and the like.

Interruption, as in all finite limitations of lines by points, surfaces by edges, space volumes by walls, and the like. Overlapping, as exhibited in bulbous growth, scales of fish, feathers of birds, and the like. Tangency, by transition from straightness to curvature, as that from the branch to thorn, in the rose, or the locust tree; or curved surface transition, as in tendrils and the world of living form. Spacing, regular, proportional, or rational, which dominates all structural elements in atomic distribution subject to centricity or the law of attraction, polarity or the law of reaction, and focal activity or the law of measure progression in growth; back of which lies the plan or formula of growth which conditions the structure of each particular species and every special family in the mineral, animal, and vegetable world. Inasmuch as there can be no plan other than as a product of conception, it follows that all plans which lie back of structural being, physically, mentally, morally, and spiritually emanate from Divine creative spirit, of which human reason and inventiveness are but a shadowy reflex, which Goethe so beautifully paraphrases in the words: "Feeling is everything; nature is sound and smoke, befogging the glow of the heavens."

Inasmuch as form study from simple solids has been restricted to the first half of the first year, and inventional geometry in connection with applications of simple problems is taken up, together with mechanical drawing, in the sixth or last year of grammar grades, the expert who was chiefly instrumental in preparing the manual training course for the city schools of Greater New York, is evidently not a believer in form language; the more so as four and one half years are given up to "studio work" in its place.

The subjects which alone can afford a sound preparation to the rising generation



PARALLELISM; PERPENDICULARITY; EDGES OF INTERSECTING PLANES.

for working out the Nation's destiny in the useful and refining arts are therefore totally ignored in this new course. Form language consists in form reading, form writing form analysis, form construction, form reasoning, and form experiment, and inasmuch as design or form composition is also carried forward throughout the entire course, the omission of these prerequisite studies is surely a serious oversight. When the expert's attention was called to the teachings of Da Vinci and Dürer, he laconically replied: "They have failed as yet to convince the world."

The REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will surely not refuse space in its columns to afford this expert an opportunity to convince Da Vinci and Dürer of error; also that he may show good cause for giving form construction and perspective the cold shoulder in the course of manual training, which is a serious case of "Wash me, but don't make me wet." CONRAD ROSSI-DIEHL.

The Burial of R. H. Hutton.

London papers bring reports of the funeral of Richard Holt Hutton, late editor of The Spectator, which took place at the Twickenham Cemetery, which is some two miles out of the town, on one of the highest points of land in Middlesex, and entirely

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rural. The short and simple service was conducted by the Rev. Prebendary Prosser, Vicar of Twickenham. It had been the wish of Mr. Hutton that no flowers should be sent; but though his views had been made pretty widely known, a considerable number had been forwarded. Similarly, it was desired that the funeral should be a quiet one, and the wish was respected in so far as the number present were concerned. The grave is described as lying to the north of the cemetery, somewhat remote from the other occupied parts, and under an ancient poplar, a spot which had been chosen by Mr. Hutton himself for the last resting place of his wife, who predeceased him on the same day exactly seven months before. The plain oak coffin bore the words: "Richard Holt Hutton, died Sept. 9th, 1897, aged seventy-one years."

The Age of the Renascence.

The period of the Renascence is well known as a rich quarry for historians. In politics, in literature, in religion, and in art it marks an equally important movement, and each writer can find in it an interesting phase of his specialty. It was then, according to Mr. Bryce, that politics began to exist; it was then, says Mr. Symonds, that man attained self-conscious freedom, and Mr. Pater has indulgently expressed the general turning toward the natural and intellectual world as "the desire for a more liberal and comely way of conceiving life." To the student of any phase of human activity it is an age of beguiling suggestion, an inexhaustible spring of pure joy.

But the general public has been content with a very superficial knowledge of its complex aspect; and it is for the general public and not for the scholar, with his constant appeal to "sources" or the student with his memories of Gibbon and Milman and Burckhart, that Mr. Van Dyke has written. In presenting certain chief events and personalities in their relation to the history of the Papal Church between 1377 and 1527 he makes no pretense of shedding new light upon paths in which only the expert walks; he offers no surprises either in the way of facts or deductions; nor does he seek to avoid statements that are taken for granted by writers of more technical intention. What he does do is to provide a background of general information concerning the parting of the ways at Rome.

There is, of course, an ecclesiastical tinge to the pages, but there is very little dogmatism, and there is shown a liberal spirit that is less surprising than gratifying. Dr. Henry Van Dyke (to whom the work was first intrusted, and who, for want of time gave it over to his brother,) finds it necessary to emphasize this phase of the work in his preface:

"The fortunes of the Church as an institution depend upon the same laws which God has implanted in all human society and through which He continually manifests His presence and power. There is no ecclesiastical history apart from secular history. The Church which rests upon authority alone must take its chances with the other dynasties. No appeal to the supernatural can shield its pretensions from the searching tests of conscience and reason."

In the day of Laurentius Valla this would certainly have been a revolutionary utterance. In the present decade it merely indicates the unscientific habit of the minds to which it is addressed.

The book was not intended by its author to be "a small Church history in the technical sense, nor even a fragment of a larger Church history." The idea was to give a graphic view of "a single act in the great life-drama of humanity," this act being "the crisis of the Papal Church in that period of intellectual and social reconstruction called the Age of the Renascence which transformed the mediaeval into the modern world."

Mr. Van Dyke has chosen the least exacting and the most dramatic method of telling his story in giving a series of biographical sketches of the principal persons, poets, Popes, and reformers involved, and linking these more or less loosely to the events of the time. The style is interested and unpretentious, and the portraits are sufficiently vivid, and are true to the outlines generally known through the greater works. There is no figure so brilliantly reconstructed as the figure of Savonarola in Symonds's "Italian Renaissance," but there are in the modern world few writers so fitted as Mr. Symonds to realize "the wrestlings and the questionings" of a "strong-fibred intellect, alone and diffident, within the toils of ecstasy." The portraits of Petrarch and Boccaccio give the accepted idea of those gentlemen, so eager for the glory which is not all vanity, although Boccaccio shines almost too brightly as a man who wrote "but one invective" and "died without an enemy"!

The progress of the Popes from the moment when Gregory XI. returned to Rome from Avignon until Clement VII. rode through the Eternal City to reach St. Peter's in tears, is described without undue bias, and in a way to fix the reader's attention upon the great corruptions of the Church, and the contest in the breasts of men between the love of Rome, her traditions and her ancient orders, and the love of spiritual and intellectual liberty. Occasionally an anecdote is admitted which might better have been labeled doubtful, such as the story of Lorenzo's confession to Savonarola (Page 222,) but there is, for the most part, deference to accepted authorities, and evidence of care and candor in the compilation of a large number of confused and confusing facts. Taking it as a whole, the book is adapted to its purpose. It is written with much better judgment and with higher intention than most manuals of similar scope, and seems to us to possess the quality indispensable to work of a popularizing nature—the power to stimulate the curiosity of the reader to further exploration.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke laments the omission of any account of the artistic revival; but we are much more inclined to criticise the absence of a good bibliography. This omission in a book intended to popularize history is of the very essence of negligence, unjust to the author as well as to the reader, and not to be excused by any plea of the necessity for compression.

Children's Rooms in Libraries.

In an article on the Free Library of Buffalo it was recently stated in these columns that the room for children, so far as the writer knew, was "the only one of its kind in a large library." It appears that several libraries in this country, large and small, have rooms for children. A letter printed last week in The Review of Books and Art stated that Detroit had had one for two years, while other, but smaller, libraries had long had them. The past week has brought other letters to the same effect. The library of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, numbering over 60,000 volumes, has had such a room for more than a year. There is a children's room in the Cambridge Library and a correspondent informs us that "one of the glories of the magnificent Boston Library is its children's room." Concerning the latter room another correspondent, writing from Boston, gives some interesting information:

"While this magnificent building is not without its defects, and to my own mind its very magnificence is one of the gravest of these, the absence of a children's department cannot be charged against it.

"A large and perfectly appointed room is set apart for the exclusive use of the children. A liberal and carefully selected stock of books and magazines from both English and American publishers, which is constantly replenished, is conveniently arranged on shelves around the sides of the room, easily reached by the smallest child capable of reading, to which they have free access without the intervention of an attendant, though one is always at hand to aid them if necessary.

"A large sum of money was recently bequeathed in the will of the late John C. Paige, the income of which is to be spent in the maintenance of this department, by the expressed provision of the testator, to whom the successful working of the children's room seems to have appealed with peculiar force, though the room itself was in full operation prior to the receipt of the bequest."

Books and Authors.

In the October number of Harper's Magazine appears Capt. A. T. Mahan's "The Strategic Features of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea."

Estes & Lauriat have just published Mr. Will Allen Drumgoole's "The Heart of Old Hickory."

And still Mr. Henry B. Fuller's "Chevalier of Pensieri Vani" is the most enchanting romance of the last quarter of this century. Admirers of Mr. Fuller will be glad to know that his latest story, "The Greatest of Three," will appear in the November Atlantic.

Mr. Austin Dobson contributes to the last number of Harper's Round Table "Pope's Boyhood."

For that highly original magazine, Four o'Clock, where the illustrations are pasted on the sheets, (a method of embellishment which it is likely will have imitators,) Mr. Joseph C. Leyendecker has made an excellent cover design. The drawing is artistic and the mechanical execution very good.

A correspondent points out an error of the types in that part of Mrs. Sherwood's article last week which referred to a letter from Dr. Holmes. It should have read: "He wrote me the following witty letter."

Miss Beatrice Harraden's "A New Book of Fairies" was published some five years ago, and is now out of print. Messrs. Griffith, Farran, Browne & Co. are preparing a new edition.

"Shall and Will?" How many quarrels there have been over them! Mgr. Molloy once more tackles these auxiliaries, and he calls his volume "The Irish Difficulty: Shall and Will." But why "Irish"? It is an American difficulty as much as a Hibernian one.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announces "The Secret Societies of All Ages and Countries," C. W. Heckethorn; "Papers by Charles Dickens," Frederick G. Kitton, (in preparation); "By Right of Sword," A. W. Marchmont; "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," John Cordy Jeaffreson; "Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign"; Shakespeare; "An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland," Lieut. Col. Plumer; "Love Songs of France"; "The Copymaker," William Farquhar Payson; "A Garden of Romance," Ernest Rhys, (special holiday edition); "The Actor's Art"; "'The Sixties,' 1855-70," Gleeson White; "Pacific Tales," Louis Becke; "Kalee's Shrine," Grant Allen; "Sixty and Six," Will Clemens, and, in press, "The Platitudes of a Pessimist."

"The Life and Letters of John Arthur Roebuck," edited by Robert Leader, is to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold. Mr. Roebuck, who was born in 1802, entered English politics when he was thirty. He was a Radical of a pronounced type, and a close friend of John Stuart Mill.

"An Elephant Round-up in Siam;" Mr. Bernard P. Grenfell's comments on the newly discovered "Sayings of Christ;" "The Making of a Regiment," illustrated by Mr. Zogbaum, and stories by Octave Thanet and Stephen Crane will be found in McClure's Magazine for October. In addition to these features there will be printed fac similes of the life masks of John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette and Charles Carroll, the text of the article being written by Charles Henry Hart.

M. F. Mansfield of New York announces a sumptuous annual to be called "The Pageant," in which will be reproduced the masterpieces of the foremost authors and artists of the present day. The writers will be Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, Max Beerbohm, Maurice Maeterlinck, and Laurence Housman. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Walter Crane, Puvis de Chavannes, and George Frederick Watts contribute to the art section.

The Doubleday & McClure Company start with a great success an exceedingly large edition of "Tales from McClure" having been taken up in the week after publication.

The Savage Club we all know about, and the "Savage Club Papers" have a certain interest. Remarkable incidents of the club were presented in two volumes, the last appearing in 1869. A third volume with the contributions of the Savages is to be published by the Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., and the writers are Herbert Johnson (its art editor), J. E. Muddock (general editor), Manville Fenn, Arthur Morrison, Lord Charles Beresford, H. Van Laun, Aaron Watson, Sir James D. Linton, Phil May, J. P. Sullivan, Charles Green, W. Ralston, and Coulson Kernahan.

In The Century for October will begin a series with the general title of "Heroes of Peace." The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's article will be "The Roll of Honor of the New York Police," to be followed later by Jacob A. Riis's "Heroism in the Fire Department," Mr. Gustav Kobbé's "Heroism in the Life Saving Service," and Mr. Herbert Ward's and Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward's "Heroes of the Deep."

Dr. L. Singer has in preparation a notable work, the title of which is the "Encyclopedia of the History and of the Intellectual Development of the Jewish Race." This work, which is to be written in a purely scientific manner, will present in alphabetical order the most important publications which have appeared in all times relative to the Jews. Dr. Singer's collaborators are of all races and creeds. The value of a work of this character needs no comment. The encyclopedia is to be in twelve volumes, and the format that of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Who has not read "Candide" does not know Voltaire. Strange to say, no adequate English translation of "Candide" has ever been made. Mr. Walter Jessup is going to English "Candide," and George Redway will be the publisher. The volume is to be handsomely illustrated.

Among the Fall announcements of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are "The Vergemen's Revenge," by Florence K. Upton; "The Professor's Children," by Edith H. Fowler; "Kallistratus," by A. H. Gilkes; "Crooked Paths," by Francis Allingham; "The Adventures of Three Bold Babies," by S. Rosamond Proeger; "Rameau's Nephew," by Sylvia Margaret Hill; "Racing and Chasing," by Alfred E. T. Watson; "Early Italian Love Stories," by Una Taylor; "Suffolk Tales and Other Stories," by Lady Camilla Gurdon; "Songs in Many Moods," by Nina F. Layard, and "Poems," by John Lucas Tupper, selected and edited by William Michael Rossetti.

In Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for October there will appear many notable articles. Mr. W. B. Parker contributes a paper on "The Psychology of Belief"; David A. Wells, on "Existing Methods of Taxation"; Prof. Frederick Starr describes science teaching at the University of Chicago, and a review of a new book, entitled "Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature," by Prof. C. Hanford Henderson. One illustrated article will be Mr. Alexander McAdie's "Franklin's Kite Experiments with Modern Apparatus."

Of all literary canards the worst is the story that M. Zola is coming to the United States on a lecture tour in order to refute M. Brunetière. Little does the man of the "Assommoir" care for such things. Yet those intimate with Zola say his talk is of the most original and impressive kind.

Somewhat of a find is the discovery by M. de Mitty of certain writings of Stendahl. The matter is curious since it refers principally to Napoleon. A volume with the title "Napoleon," containing Stendahl's unpublished writings, is to appear shortly in Paris. Marie Henri Beyle's (Stendahl's) "Le Rouge et le Noir" and his "La Chartreuse de Parme" deserve American translations, and no one could do them as well as Miss Wormeley.

Messrs. Bentley & Sons will issue shortly the "Letters and Literary Fragments of Walter Savage Landor" collected and arranged with a biographical introduction by Mr. Stephen Wheeler.

TEN EPOCHS OF CHURCH HISTORY. THE AGE OF THE RENASCENCE. An outline Sketch of the History of the Papacy from the Return from Avignon to the Sack of Rome, (1377-1527.) By Paul Van Dyke. With an introduction by Henry Van Dyke. New York: The Christian Literature Company. 1897. Price $1.50.

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